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THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Ontario Library Association

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

AT THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY, TORONTO

(REFERENCE LIBRARY)

EASTER MONDAY and TUESDAY,
APRIL 13th and 14th, 1914

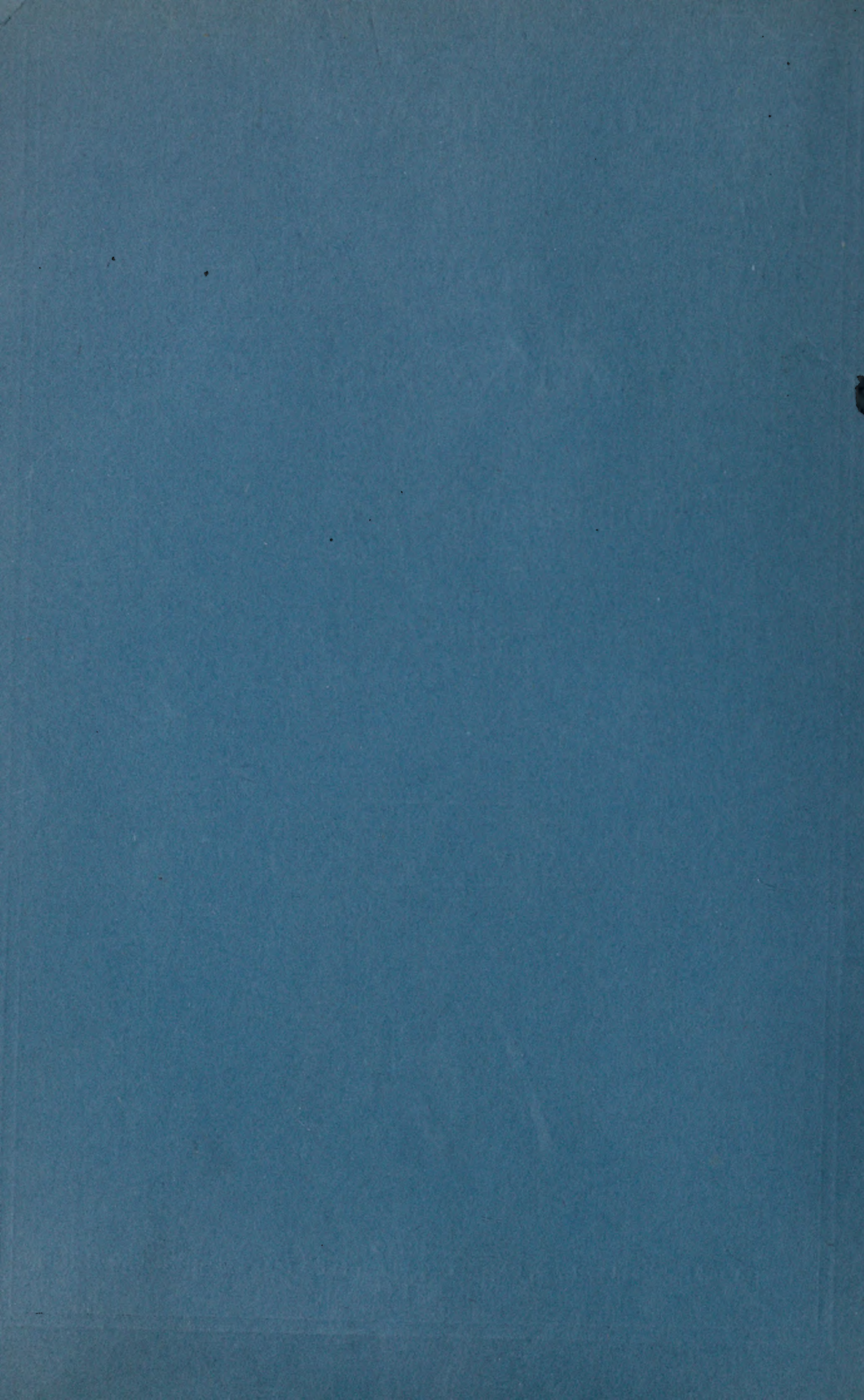
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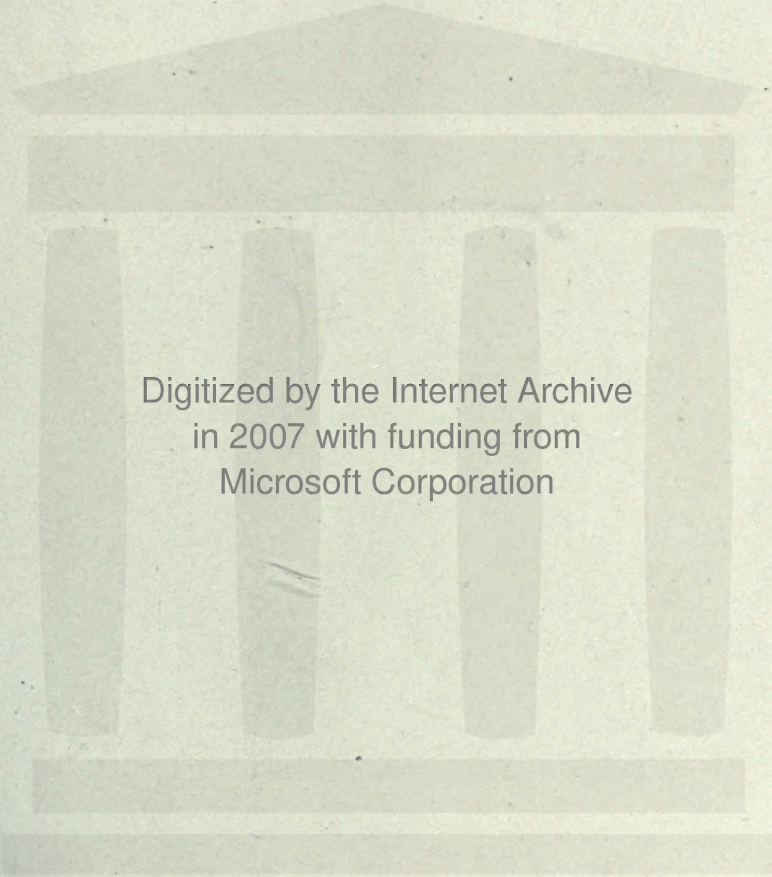
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



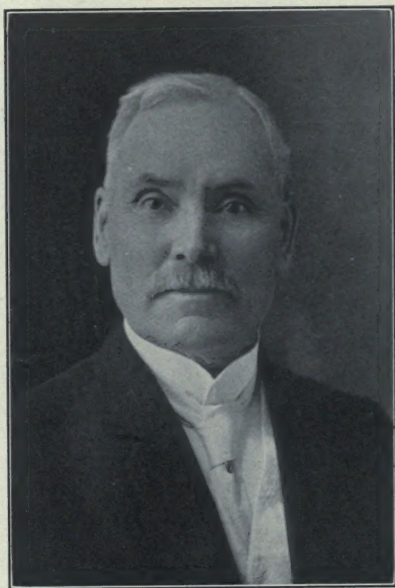
TORONTO:

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1914





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W F. MOORE
President, Ontario Library Association
1913-1914

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1914

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TORONTO

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The President, 1913, Mr. W. F. Moore.	

Ontario Library Association

Organized in 1900

Officers and Standing Committees, 1914-1915

Officers.

President—W. O. Carson, The Public Library, London.

First Vice-President—David Williams, The Public Library, Collingwood.

Second Vice-President—G. H. Locke, M.A., The Public Library, Toronto.

Secretary and Treasurer—E. A. Hardy, B.A., D.Pæd., 81 Collier Street, Toronto.

Councillors.

H. J. Clarke, B.A., The Public Library, Belleville.

Miss Mary J. L. Black, The Public Library, Fort William.

D. M. Grant, B.A., The Public Library, Sarnia.

W. J. Sykes, B.A., The Public Library, Ottawa.

F. P. Gavin, B.A., The Public Library, Windsor.

W. F. Moore, ex-President, The Public Library, Dundas.

Standing Committees.

Library Institutes—D. Williams, Chairman; Norman S. Gurd, W. O. Carson, Miss B. Mabel Dunham, Miss Mary J. L. Black, E. A. Hardy.

Selected List of Books—Dr. C. R. Charteris, G. H. Locke, W. J. Sykes, E. A. Hardy.

Distribution of Public Documents—L. J. Burpee, W. J. Sykes, E. A. Hardy.

Legal Committee—Norman S. Gurd, His Honor Judge Hardy, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly.

Technical Education—D. M. Grant, E. A. Hardy, G. H. Locke, Miss B. Mabel Dunham.

Resolutions (appointed by the Association)—E. S. Caswell, W. J. Sykes, J. E. Kerr, H. J. Clarke, W. H. Murch.

Ontario Library Association

Organized 1900

PROGRAMME.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, EASTER MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH AND 14TH, 1914, AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, TORONTO, COR. COLLEGE AND ST. GEORGE STREETS.

OFFICERS.

President—W. F. Moore, The Public Library, Dundas.
First Vice-President—W. O. Carson, The Public Library, London.
Second Vice-President—David Williams, The Public Library, Collingwood.
Secretary—E. A. Hardy, B.A., D.Pæd., 81 Collier Street, Toronto.
Treasurer—George H. Locke, M.A., The Public Library, Toronto.

COUNCILLORS.

H. J. Clarke, B.A., The Public Library, Belleville.
D. M. Grant, B.A., The Public Library, Sarnia.
Miss Mary J. L. Black, The Public Library, Fort William.
Adam Hunter, The Public Library, Hamilton.
W. J. Sykes, B.A., The Public Library, Ottawa.
C. R. Charteris, M.D., ex-President, The Public Library, Chatham.

Chief Topic:—"The Library Situation in Ontario and its Possibilities."

NOTE.—In order to carry out this programme it will be necessary for the chairman to insist strictly on the time limits on papers, addresses and discussions. Punctual attendance, therefore, will be necessary on the part of the members of the Association and their friends.

MONDAY, APRIL 13TH, 1914.

Morning Session, 10.30 o'clock.

10.30. Business—Minutes.

10.45. Reports of Committees.

Quarterly List of Books. E. A. Hardy, Toronto.

Public Documents. L. J. Burpee, Ottawa.

Library Institutes. David Williams, Collingwood.

Technical Education and the Public Library. D. M. Grant, Sarnia.

Legal Committee. Norman S. Gurd, Sarnia.

Co-operation of College and High Section of O.E.A. W. J. Sykes, Ottawa.

11.15. Business.

Appointment of Committees: Nominating; Resolutions.

Annual Reports—Secretary, E. A. Hardy, Toronto; Treasurer, George H. Locke, Toronto.

(Meeting of the Executive Committee at 12 o'clock noon.)

Afternoon Session, 2 to 5 o'clock.

- 2.00. President's Annual Address.
The Library Situation: In Organized Effort.
"What Has Been Done." W. F. Moore, Dundas.
- 2.20. Discussion.
- 2.30. The Library Situation: In Finances.
(a) Local, C. A. Byam, New Liskeard.
(b) Provincial, O. A. Langley, Lakefield.
- 3.00. Discussion.
- 3.30. The Library Situation: In Administration.
(a) Local, W. H. Arison, Niagara Falls.
(b) Provincial, Norman S. Gurd, Sarnia.
- 4.00. Discussion.
- 4.30. Business.
(Meeting of Nominating Committee at 5 o'clock.)

Evening Session, 8 to 10 o'clock.

- 8.00. Opening Remarks—
The Chairman.
- 8.10. Address—
"The Universality of Library Service." Matthew S. Dudgeon, Secretary Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.
This is a splendid opportunity to hear a man whose work covers an entire State, and who makes accessible to everybody within it the privilege of reading some good books. He serves 700 communities and has 40,000 volumes in circulation.
- 9.10. Informal Reception.—The Library building in all its departments will be opened to the members of the Association and their friends, through the courtesy of the Toronto Public Library Board and the Chief Librarian. The Historical Room, containing the valuable John Ross Robertson collection of pictures illustrating Canadian History, is especially worthy of inspection.
The Annual Exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists will be kept open specially for this meeting and thus an opportunity will be afforded the delegates and their friends of seeing one of the most noteworthy of the Canadian Art Exhibitions.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH, 1914.

Morning Session, 9 to 12 o'clock.

- 9.00. Report of Resolutions Committee.
- 9.20. Report of the Nominating Committee and Election of Officers.
- 9.30. The Library Situation: In General Efficiency.
(a) Book Selection. W. J. Sykes, Ottawa.
(b) Book Purchase. W. O. Carson, London.
- 10.00. Discussion.
- 10.30. The Library Situation: In Organized Effort.
"What May Be Done." E. A. Hardy, Toronto.

10.45. Discussion.

11.15. Business.

(Meeting of the Executive Committee at 12 o'clock noon.)

It is expected that Dr. Frank P. Hill, Chief Librarian of the Public Library, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Miss Ahern, Editor of *Public Libraries*, of Chicago, and Mr. Cedric Chivers, the Library Bookbinder, of England, will be present and take part in the discussions.

PRESIDENTS OF THE ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

1900 and 1901, JAMES BAIN, D.C.L., The Public Library, Toronto.

1902 and 1903, H. H. LANGTON, M.A., The Library, University of Toronto.

1904, W. TYTLER, B.A., The Public Library, Guelph.

1905, W. J. ROBERTSON, B.A., LL.B., The Public Library, St. Catharines.

1906 and 1907, NORMAN S. GURD, B.C.L., The Public Library, Sarnia.

1908, REV. W. A. BRADLEY, B.A., The Public Library, Berlin.

1909, HIS HONOUR JUDGE HARDY, The Public Library, Brantford.

1910, A. W. CAMERON, B.A., The Public Library, Woodstock.

1911, L. J. BURPEE, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.C., The Public Library Ottawa.

1912, C. R. CHARTERIS, M.D., The Public Library, Chatham.

1913, W. F. MOORE, The Public Library, Dundas.

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS.

The annual Easter rates will prevail, viz.: Single fare, good going Thursday, April 9th, and returning Tuesday, April 14th. For any who wish to go earlier and remain longer, it is advised that they join the Ontario Educational Association. The Fee is 50 cents, and regular convention rates may be secured through them. Mr. R. W. Doan is the Secretary, 216 Carlton Street, Toronto. Write him for programme, which contains full particulars re travelling arrangements, and consult your local ticket agent for details.

NOTES.

Bring your note-book so that you can take home a good report to your library board.

Present your report to your library board written out in full detail, and hand it to your local papers after presentation to your board.

EXHIBIT OF BOOKS AND LIBRARY SUPPLIES.

This is one of the most valuable features of the Annual Meeting. Be sure to spend some time here.

DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE, 1914

L., Librarian; T., Trustee.

Acton.....	John Cameron, T.
Ailsa Craig.....	Miss Josephine Craig, J. H. McKay, T.
Ayr.....	A. Falconer, T.
Barrie.....	A. F. Hunter, M.A., T.
Belleville.....	A. R. Walker, L.; H. J. Clarke, B.A., T.
Berlin.....	Miss B. Mabel Dunham, B.A., L.; H. W. Brown, B.A., T.
Brantford.....	E. D. Henwood, L.; Miss Essie Middlemiss, L.; His Honor Judge Hardy, ex-Pres. O.L.A., T.
Burlington.....	Mrs. E. Weber, L.
Caledon.....	Rev. J. Burkholder, T.
Chatham.....	Miss Edith M. Barassin, L.; Dr. C. R. Charteris, ex-Pres. O.L.A., T.; Dr. R. V. Bray, T.
Collingwood.....	D. Williams, T.; W. A. Hogg, T.; Miss Ella Hilborn, L.
Don.....	Miss Mary Duncan, L.
Dundas.....	W. F. Moore, Pres. O.L.A., T.; Miss C. McShirry, L.
Durham.....	Thos. Allan, T.
Elora.....	E. G. Wagar, T.
Fort William.....	Miss Mary J. L. Black, L.
Galt.....	James E. Kerr, T.; Wm. Linton, T.
Gananoque.....	R. G. Graham, B.A., T.
Goderich.....	H. I. Strang, LL.D., T.
Grimsby.....	J. H. Forman, T.; Miss Myrtle Forman, L.
Guelph.....	Miss A. M. Harris, L.
Hagersville.....	H. J. Haviland, B. A., T.
Hamilton.....	Miss C. Wilson, L.; Miss Carrie Banting, L.
Hanover.....	Mrs. E. M. Wisler, L.
Ingersoll.....	Miss Jane C. McKellar, L.
Iroquois.....	Miss Mabel B. Landon, L.
Lakefield.....	O. A. Langley, B.C.L., T.
London.....	W. O. Carson, L.
Metcalf.....	C. A. Goodwillie.
Midland.....	W. J. Thorburn, T.
Mt. Brydges.....	B. H. Bellamy.
New Liskard.....	C. A. Byam, T.
Newmarket.....	N. A. Corneil, T.; Mrs. David Hamilton, L.
Niagara.....	Miss Janet Carnochan, T.
Niagara Falls.....	Miss Mary T. Butters, L.; W. H. Arison, T.
Orangeville.....	Alex Firth, T.
Orillia.....	J. T. Lillie, B.A., T.
Ottawa.....	W. J. Sykes, B.A., L.; Lawrence J. Burpee, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.C., ex-Pres. O.L.A.
Pembroke.....	Miss Alma Beatty, L.
Penetanguishene.....	D. A. Norris.
Peterborough.....	Fred. M. De la Fosse, L.
Picton.....	Miss Eleanor Holmes, L.
Port Arthur.....	Mrs. J. S. Wink, L.
Preston.....	Miss Nettie Fenwick, L.; A. R. Bernhardt, T.; J. M. Scott, T.
Runnymede.....	H. Durrant, L.; N. Shunk, T.; H. M. Wodson, T.
Ridgetown.....	Rev. Chas. R. Jones, T.
Sarnia.....	D. M. Grant, B.A., T.
Simcoe.....	J. D. Christie, B.A., T.; H. Frank Cook, B.A., T.
Smith's Falls.....	Miss Edith Sutton, L.
Stouffville.....	Miss Lily Dales, L.; W. A. Silvester, T.
Stratford.....	Miss Louise Johnston, L.; J. Davis Barnett, T.
St. Catharines.....	Jno. A. Norris, L.; W. J. Robertson, B.A., LL.B., ex-Pres. O.L.A., T.
St. Thomas.....	W. H. Murch, K.C., T.
Walkerville.....	H. A. Beaton, T.
Wallaceburg.....	E. W. Dickenson, T.
Waterloo.....	Rev. William D. Lee, M.A., T.; Jacob G. Stroh, T.; Miss E. Belle Roos, L.
Weston.....	Joseph Nason, B.A., LL.B., T.; Miss Della Adamson, L.
Whitby.....	Miss M. G. Fraser, L.
Windsor.....	F. P. Gavin, B.A., T.; Andrew Braid, T.
Woodstock.....	I. M. Levan, B.A., T.; Miss M. I. Robb, L.

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY. T. W. Banton, T.

George H. Locke, M.A., Chief Librarian.

E. S. Caswell, Asst. Librarian.	Mrs. Emily A. Hamilton.	Miss M. A. MacLachlan.
Miss Winifred Barnstead.	Miss Helen Harper.	" Jessie Nelson.
" Gertrude P. Bate.	" Violet M. Hyland.	" Q. L. Norton.
" Silinda L. Bauer.	" Lillian M. Jackes.	" Hattie Norwich.
" Mabel Baxter.	" A. M. Jackson.	" Patricia O'Connor.
" Amanda Bertrand.	" E. Faye Johnston.	" Teresa G. O'Connor.
" Irene Belcher.	" Agnes I. Lancefield.	" Mary Redmond.
" M. H. Bletcher.	" F. Louise Lancey.	" M. Hazel Rowland.
" Gertrude Boyle.	" Pansy Laing.	" Editi Scott.
" Frances M. Congdon.	" S. J. Lemon.	" Agnes L. Simpson.
" Elfreda Corey.	" Meta Mairs.	" Lillian H. Smith.
" N. M. Costello.	" Annie Millar.	" Myrtle B. Smith.
" Annie Carroll.	" Elizabeth Moir.	" Constance N. Spears.
" Christina Craig.	" Nora Moriarty.	" Bessie M. Staton.
" Lottie Curtis.	" Margaret McElderry.	" Irene Staton.
" Eva Davis.	" E. W. McCallum.	" Gladys Stauffer.
" Jessie H. A. Dickson.	" May McConnell.	" E. Blanche Steele.
" D. Ferguson.	" Agnes McElderry.	" Helen M. Strachan.
" Rose Ferguson.	" Eloise McFayden.	" Jessie Swinarton.
" M. C. Gosnell.	" Minnie McFayden.	" Annie Webb.
" Margaret Graham.	" Mary H. MacGregor.	" Frederica A. Wheeler.
" E. C. Hamer.		

University of Toronto.....	Miss Hester Young, B.A., L.
	Miss Hellen Fairbairn, L.
	Miss Mary E. L. Thompson, L.
Victoria University.....	{ Prof. A. E. Lang, M.A., L.
	{ Miss Rose H. Barker, L.
Knox College.....	Rev. E. Cockburn, M.A., L.
Canadian Institute.....	Prof. D. R. Keys, M.A., L.
Academy of Medicine.....	Dr. H. A. Powell.
Jarvis Collegiate Institute.....	E. A. Hardy, B.A., D. Paed, L.

Department of Education:	
Public Libraries Branch.....	Walter R. Nursey, Inspector of Public Libraries.
	Miss Patricia Spereman.
	S. B. Herbert.
	W. E. Smith.
	W. T. Sinclair, B.A.
Bloor St. Baptist Sunday School	Mrs. E. A. Hardy, L.

PUBLISHERS.

Bell and Cockburn—W. A. D'Eye; K. Cockburn.
 William Briggs—J. Ferris.
 Cassell & Co.—W. J. Gardner.
 Copp, Clark Co.—Geo. Smithers.
 Harold W. Copp—H. W. Copp; Miss E. M. Boon.
 J. M. Dent & Co.—L. Ealson.
 The Macmillan Co. of Canada—E. S. Fowkes; R. S. Melvin.
 McClelland, Goodchild and Stewart—W. H. McDougall.
 Musson Book Co.
 Hodder and Stoughton } —F. Mortley.
 Thos. Nelson and Son—S. B. Watson; C. M. Rogers.

VISITORS.

Mrs. R. D. Fairburn, Miss Edith Mairs, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Denovan, Miss Margaret Strang, Miss Maude H. Anderson, Miss M. E. Ahern, Editor Public Libraries, Chicago; M. S. Dudgeon, Secretary Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison, Wis.; F. D. Goodchild, Miss Carrie A. Rowe, J. H. Saunders, H. L. Saunders, Mr. William Copp, Mr. W. B. Wilkins.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 13TH, 1914.

President Moore in the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary will read the Minutes of the last meeting.

THE SECRETARY: I would move that the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting as printed in the volume which I hold in my hand be taken as read. Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The first Report that we have to consider will be the Quarterly List of Books, by Mr. Hardy:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SELECTED LIST OF BOOKS FOR 1914.

Since our last report there have been issued the following numbers:

1913. Vol. XII.—2. (a) Books of First Half of 1913.

(b) Notices by Inspector of Public Libraries.

“ “ “ 3. Standard Sets and Series of American Publishers.

“ “ “ 4. Books of Latter Half of 1913.

1914. Vol. XIII.—1. (a) Selection of Best Books of 1913.

(b) Notices by Inspector of Public Libraries.

In the check list of issues of the Selected List of Books given in last year's report (see pp. 24-25, Proceedings 1913) there was one issue omitted, viz., that of 1909, Vol. VIII, 2.

In the preparation of Vol. XIII, 1, containing Selections from the best books of 1913, the following have kindly given their services:

General Reference.—Miss Elizabeth Moir, Reference Department, Toronto Public Library.

Philosophy.—Prof. A. H. Abbott, Ph.D., and Prof. G. S. Brett, M.A., Dept. of Philosophy, University of Toronto.

Religion.—Rev. Prof. J. L. Gilmour, D.D., Professor of Church History, McMaster University, Toronto.

Sociology.—Mr. S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Lecturer in Political Science, University of Toronto.

Education.—Prof. W. E. Macpherson, B.A., LL.B., Faculty of Education, Queen's University, Kingston.

Physics.—Prof. J. C. McLennan, Ph.D., Professor of Physics, University of Toronto.

Chemistry and Chemical Technology.—Prof. J. Bishop Tingle, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry, McMaster University, Toronto.

Medicine.—Miss Louise E. Mason, Academy of Medicine, Toronto.

Agriculture.—Miss Jacquetta Gardiner, Librarian, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Home Economics.—Prof. Annie L. Laird, Department of Household Science, University of Toronto; and Miss Georgina Nelles, School of Practical Arts, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York.

Technical Books, Engineering, Manufactures, Mechanic Trades.—Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N.Y.. Mr. Edward F. Stevens, Director.

Fine Arts.—Dr. F. W. Kilbourne, Editor of Publications, The Public Library, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Poetry, Drama, Fiction, Essays.—Prof. W. S. W. McLay, M.A., Professor of English, McMaster University, Toronto.

History and Biography.—Prof. E. J. Kylie, M.A., Department of History, University of Toronto.

Geography and Travel.—Mr. W. J. Sykes, B.A., Librarian, The Carnegie Library, Ottawa.

Archaeology.—Prof. G. W. Johnston, Ph.D., Department of Classics, University of Toronto.

The courtesy of the following journals in sending their publications as exchanges is gratefully recognized:

Publishers' Weekly, New York.

Bookseller and Stationer, Toronto.

Library Journal, New York.

Library Association Record, London.

Library Assistant, London.

Book Review Digest, White Plains, N.Y.

Cumulative Book Index, White Plains, N.Y.

Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, White Plains, N.Y.

The Dial, Chicago.

United Empire, London.

The co-operation of publishers in furnishing their announcements, catalogues and other information has been increasingly helpful during the year. The bulletins and reports from various public libraries and library commissions have also been of value.

The committee would again express to the Minister of Education, the Deputy Minister and the Inspector of Public Libraries its warm appreciation of their kindness in providing for the printing and distribution of the Selected List of Books by the Department of Education.

C. R. CHARTERIS.

G. H. LOCKE.

W. J. SYKES.

E. A. HARDY.

E. A. HARDY: I move the reception and adoption of this report.

L. J. BURPEE: I second that. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Burpee will present the report of the Committee on Public Documents.

L. J. BURPEE: I did not know that there was a Committee on Public Documents nor that I had anything to do with it until I saw this printed programme a couple of weeks ago. I was leaving for Washington at that time and only got back yesterday in time to come here; but if the Association sees fit to continue it, possibly we can get together sometime to-day and see if something can be done. In the meantime all that can be done is to report progress or report no progress.

THE PRESIDENT: What will be done with this Report which is not a Report? You have heard the Report of Mr. Burpee, who seems to be not aware what duties devolve upon him. Is it your wish that this stand as a Standing Committee?

Moved and seconded that Committee be continued. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Library Institutes, by David Williams.

Report of the Committee on Public Library Institutes, 1913-14.

The annual report of the Public Library Institutes Committee for 1913-1914 continues the story of progress already given in previous reports. All the Institutes have held successful meetings in spite of various difficulties that presented themselves. The number of libraries sending representatives is larger than in previous years, and the aggregate attendance at all the meetings must have been considerably larger than in any previous year. This is encouraging, but the interest in and familiarity with library problems is still more encouraging. Both librarians and trustees are displaying a keen interest in the improvement of their libraries. Many phases of library activity were considered, but classification, cataloguing and children's work were the features especially emphasized. An outstanding event was the first meeting of the Toronto Institute held in October last. This was a very successful first meeting and means much for the future of library work in Toronto. Our Institutes now number fifteen and the Province is now pretty thoroughly organized for Library Institute work.

The following tables give detailed data, statistical and of other kinds, of the various Institutes, and are worthy of careful study. Four points may be especially noted, (a) that only 21 libraries remain out of 382, which have not yet come into contact with the organized library movement of the Province; (b) that our libraries are very much alive, as may be proved by reading the resolutions passed each year, dealing with many kinds of library questions, and (c) that the total number of libraries in attendance this year is 277 out of 382 on the list, compared with 213 out of 388 on the list in 1909, a very decided gain (every Library Institute Committee should strive for a hundred per cent. attendance this year) and (d) that 102 libraries have attended 5 consecutive Institutes.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LIBRARY INSTITUTES, 1913-1914

District	Date	Place	1913			1912-1913			1911-1912			1910-1911			1909-1910		
			Libraries represented	Libraries not represented	Total	Libraries represented	Libraries not represented	Total	Libraries represented	Libraries not represented	Total	Libraries represented	Libraries not represented	Total	Libraries represented	Libraries not represented	Total
Chatham	July 8-9	1913.....	25	4	29	25	12	37	25	12	37	19	18	37	16	23	39
Brantford	July 14-15	"	25	9	34	25	9	34	29	5	34	18	17	35	22	15	37
Western	July 21-22	"	5	1	6	5	2	7	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern	July 24-25	"	10	10	20	7	15	22	11	11	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgian	July 29-30	"	16	3	19	16	6	22	16	6	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay	July 31-Aug. 1	"	24	14	38	21	16	37	20	17	37	10	12	22	10	11	21
Niagara	Aug. 18-19	"	19	6	25	15	11	26	18	7	25	17	8	25	9	16	38
Guelph	Aug. 14-15	"	21	12	33	17	15	32	21	11	32	22	10	32	25	9	25
York	Aug. 20-21	"	13	4	17	13	10	23	18	5	23	8	14	22	.....	.....	34
Toronto	Oct. 24	"	1	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	Nov. 13-14	"	33	10	43	30	15	45	28	17	45	26	17	43	30	14	44
Orangeville ..	Nov. 17-18	"	18	8	26	19	11	30	15	15	30	18	12	30	20	14	34
Eastern	Nov. 20-21	"	30	15	45	24	31	55	32	23	55	26	30	56	23	39	62
Belleville	Nov. 27-28	"	16	7	23	15	11	26	18	8	26	19	7	26	16	11	27
London	Dec. 16-17	"	21	2	23	18	4	22	16	4	20	21	13	34	25	5	30
Duplicates...			277	105	382	250	168	418	272	142	414	224	175	399	216	175	391
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
			277	105	382	250	168	418	272	142	414	221	175	396	213	175	388

ATTENDANCE AT INSTITUTES. 1909-10-11-12-13.

x. Denotes attendance. a. Denotes absence.

BRANTFORD 34.

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913		1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913
Brant 7.						Oxford—Continued.					
Brantford	x	x	x	x	x	Ingersoll	x	x	x	x	x
Burford	a	a	x	a	x	Kintore	x	x	x	a	a
Glen Morris	x	x	x	a	a	Norwich	x	x	x	a	x
New Durham	x	x	x	x	a	Ottersville	a	a	x	x	x
Paris	x	x	x	x	x	Plattsville	x	x	x	x	x
Scotland	x	a	x	x	x	Princeton	a	x	x	x	a
St. George	x	x	x	x	x	Tavistock	x	a	a	x	x
	6	6	7	5	5	Thamesford	x	a	x	a	a
Wentworth 6.						Tillsonburg	x	x	a	x	x
Dundas	x	x	x	x	x	Woodstock	x	x	x	x	x
Hamilton	x	a	x	x	x		10	9	13	12	11
Lynden	x	a	x	x	x	Norfolk 6.					
Millgrove	a	a	x	a	x	Bloomsburg	a	a	a	a	a
Saltfleet	a	a	x	a	a	Delhi	a	a	x	x	x
Waterdown	x	x	x	x	x	Port Dover	a	a	a	a	a
	4	2	6	4	5	Port Rowan	a	a	a	x	x
Oxford 15.						Simcoe	x	a	x	x	x
Burgessville	a	a	x	x	a	Waterford	x	x	x	x	x
Brownsville	a	a	x	x	x		2	1	3	4	4
Drumbo	a	a	x	x	x						
Embro	x	x	x	x	x		22	18	29	25	25
Harrington	x	x	x	x	x						

CHATHAM 29.

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913		1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913
Essex 7.						Elgin West 3.					
Amherstburg	x	x	x	x	x	Dutton	a	x	a	a	a
Essex	a	x	x	x	x	Shedden	x	x	x	a	a
Harrow	a	x	x	x	x	St. Thomas	x	x	x	x	x
Kingsville	a	x	x	x	x		2	3	2	1	1
Leamington	a	a	x	x	x	Lambton, 10.					
Walkerville	x	a	x	x	x	Arkona	a	a	x	x	x
Windsor	x	x	x	x	x	*Brigden	x	a	x	x	x
	3	5	8	8	7	*Camlachie	x	a	x	x	a
Kent 9.						*Copleston	a	x	x	a	x
Blenheim	x	x	x	x	x	*Forest	a	x	x	x	x
Bothwell	a	a	x	x	x	*(Inwood)	(a)	(a)	(x)	(a)	(a)
Chatham	x	x	x	x	x	Point Edward	a	a	x	x	x
Duart	a	a	a	a	x	Sarnia	x	x	x	x	x
Ridgetown	x	x	a	x	x	Shetland	x	a	a	x	x
Romney	x	a	x	x	x	Thedford	a	x	x	x	x
Thamesville	x	x	a	a	x	Watford	x	x	x	x	x
Tilbury	x	x	a	x	x		5	5	11	9	8
Wallaceburg	x	x	a	x	x		17	19	25	25	25
	7	6	4	7	9						

* Brigden attended London institute, 1912.

Camlachie " " 1910.

Copleston " " 1911.

Forest " " 1909, 1910, 1911.

Inwood " " 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and transferred to London Institute.

Oil Springs " " 1909, 1910

ATTENDANCE AT INSTITUTES. 1909-10-11-12-13.

x. Denotes attendance.
a. Denotes absence.

WESTERN 6.

—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913	—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913
Kenora 2.						Thunder Bay 3.					
Dryden			x	x	a	Fort William			x	x	x
Kenora			x	a	x	Port Arthur			x	x	x
			2	1	1				3	3	2
Rainy River 2.											
Fort Frances			a	a	x				6	5	5
*Rainy River				x	x						
			1	1	2						

*New Library.

NORTHERN 20.

—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913	—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913
Algoma 3.						Parry Sound 8.					
Chapleau			a	a	a	Burk's Falls			x	x	x
Marksville			a	a	a	Callender			a	a	a
Sault Ste. Marie			x	a	x	Depot Harbor			x	x	x
			1	0	1	Parry Sound			a	a	x
						Powassan					x
Manitoulin 2.						South River			x	a	a
Gore Bay			x	x	a	Sundridge					x
Little Current			x	a	a	Trout Creek			x	a	a
			2	1	0				4	2	5
Nipissing 4.						Sudbury 3.					
Haileybury			x	x	a	Copper Cliff			a	a	x
Hillview			a	a	a	Sudbury					x
New Liskeard			x	x	x	Victoria Mines			x	x	a
North Bay			x	x	x				1	1	2
			3	3	2				11	7	10

ATTENDANCE AT INSTITUTES. 1909-10-11-12-13.

x. Denotes attendance.

a. Denotes absence.

LINDSAY 38.

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913		1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913
Peterborough 4.						Victoria 13.					
Hastings.....	a	a	x	x	a	Bobcaygeon.....	x	x	a	a	a
Lakefield.....	a	x	x	x	x	Cambray.....	x	x	a	x	a
Norwood.....	x	x	x	a	x	Fenelon Falls.....	x	x	x	a	x
Peterborough.....	x	x	x	a	x	Kinmount.....	a	a	a	a	x
	2	3	4	2	3	Kirkfield.....	a	a	a	x	x
Durham 4.						Lindsay.....	x	x	x	a	x
Bowmanville.....	a	x	x	x	x	Little Britain.....	x	a	a	a	x
Millbrook.....	x	a	a	x	x	Manilla.....	x	x	x	x	x
Orono.....	a	a	a	a	a	Norland.....	a	a	a	a	a
Port Hope.....	x	a	x	x	a	Oakwood.....	x	a	a	a	a
	2	1	2	3	2	Omemece.....	x	x	x	x	x
Ontario 10						Victoria Road.....					a
Beaverton.....	x	x	x	x	x	Woodville.....	a	x	x	x	x
Brooklin.....	a	x	a	x	x		8	7	5	5	8
Cannington.....	a	a	x	x	x	Haliburton 2.					
Claremont.....	x	x	x	x	x	Haliburton.....	a	x	x	x	x
Oshawa.....	x	x	x	x	x	Minden.....	a	a	a	a	a
Pickering.....	a	x	a	a	x		0	1	1	1	1
Port Perry.....	x	a	a	x	x	Muskoka 5.					
Sunderland.....	a	a	a	a	a	Baysville.....	x	a	a	a	a
Uxbridge.....	x	x	x	x	x	Bracebridge.....	x	x	x	x	a
Whitby.....	a	x	x	a	x	Gravenhurst.....	a	a	x	x	x
	5	7	6	7	9	Huntsville.....	x	a	a	x	a
						Port Carling.....	a	a	a	a	a
							2	1	2	3	1
							19	20	20	21	24

GEORGIAN 19.

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913		1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913
Simcoe 15.						Simcoe 15—Continued.					
Angus.....	x	x	x	x	x	Stayner.....	a	x	x	x	x
Barrie.....	x	x	x	x	x	Tottenham.....	a	a	a	a	x
Beeton.....	x	a	x	x	x		8	9	13	13	13
Bradford.....	x	x	a	x	x	Grey, N.E. 4					
Collingwood.....	x	x	x	x	x	Clarksburg.....	x	x	x	x	x
Cookstown.....	a	a	x	a	a	Meaford.....	x	a	x	x	x
Creemore.....	a	x	x	x	x	Singhampton.....	a	a	a	a	a
Elmvale.....	a	x	x	x	x	Thornbury.....	x	a	x	x	x
Hillsdale.....	a	a	x	x	x		3	1	3	3	3
Lefroy.....	x	a	x	x	x		11	10	16	16	16
Midland.....	x	a	x	x	x						
Orillia.....	a	x	x	x	x						
Penetanguishene....	x	x	a	x	a						

ATTENDANCE AT INSTITUTES. 1909-10-11-12-13.

x. Denotes attendance.

a. Denotes absence.

NIAGARA 25.

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913		1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913
Lincoln 7.						Haldimand 9.					
Abingdon	a	a	a	a	a	Caledonia	a	a	x	x	x
Beamsville	x	x	x	x	x	Canfield	a	x	x	x	x
Grimsby	a	x	x	a	x	Cayuga	a	x	x	x	x
Merritton	x	x	a	a	a	Cheapside	a	a	a	a	x
Niagara	a	x	a	a	x	Dunnville	a	x	x	x	x
Smithville	x	x	x	x	x	Jarvis	a	x	x	x	x
St. Catharines	x	x	x	x	x	Nanticoke	a	x	x	x	x
	4	6	4	3	5	Victoria (Caledonia P.O.)	a	a	x	a	a
Welland 9.						*Hagersville .....	....	5	7	7	7
Bridgeburg	a	a	x	x	x		9	17	18	15	19
Fonthill	x	x	x	x	x						
Fort Erie	a	x	x	a	x						
Niagara Falls	x	x	x	x	x						
Port Colborne	x	a	x	a	a						
Ridgeway	a	x	x	x	x						
Stevensville .....	....	....	x	a	x						
Thorold	x	x	a	x	x						
Welland	x	x	a	a	a						
	5	6	7	5	7						

*Hagersville attended Brantford institute in 1909 and 1910.

YORK 17.

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913		1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913
York 23.						York—Continued.					
Aurora	a	x	x	x	x	Runnymede .....	....	x	x	x	x
Don	x	x	x	x	x	Scarboro .....	....	a	a	a	x
Highland Creek	a	x	a	x	x	Stouffville .....	....	x	x	x	x
Islington	x	x	x	x	x	Sutton .....	....	a	x	x	x
Markham	a	x	a	a	a	Thornhill .....	....	a	a	a	a
Mount Albert	a	x	x	x	x	Unionville .....	....	x	x	x	a
Newmarket	x	x	x	x	x	Weston .....	....	x	x	x	x
Queensville	a	x	x	x	x	Woodbridge .....	....	a	x	a	x
Richmond Hill	a	x	x	x	a		....	8	18	13	13

ATTENDANCE AT INSTITUTES. 1909-10-11-12-13.

x. Denotes attendance.

a. Denotes absence.

EASTERN 45.

[illegible]

ATTENDANCE AT INSTITUTES. 1909-10-11-12-13.

x. Denotes attendance.

a. Denotes absence.

LONDON 23.

—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913	—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913
Middlesex 17.						Elgin East 5.					
Ailsa Craig	x	x	x	x	x	Aylmer	x	a	a	x	x
Belmont	x	a	x	x	x	Bayham	a	x	a	a	x
Coldstream	x	x	x	x	x	Port Stanley	a	x	x	x	x
Dorchester	x	x	x	x	x	Sparta	a	a	a	a	a
Glanworth				x	x	Springfield	x	x	x	a	x
Glencoe	a	x	x	a	x						
Harrietsville				x	x		2	3	2	2	4
Komoka	x	x	x	x	x						
London	x	x	x	x	x		14	14	16	18	20
Lucan	a	a	x	x	a						
Melbourne	x	x	a	x	x	Lambton (special)					
Mount Brydges	x	x	x	x	x	Inwood (see p. 3)					x
Napier			x	x	x						1
Newbury	x	x	x	x	x						21
Parkhill	x	a	x	x	x						
Strathroy	x	x	x	x	x						
Wordsville	x	x	x	x	x						
	12	11	14	16	16						

STRATFORD 43.

—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913	—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913
Huron 16.						Bruce 19—Continued.					
Auburn	a	x	x	x	a	Pinkerton	x	a	a	x	x
Blythe	a	a	a	a	x	Port Elgin	x	x	a	a	x
Brucefield	x	x	x	x	x	Ripley	x	x	x	x	x
Brussels	x	x	x	x	x	Riversdale	a	a	x	a	x
Clinton	x	x	a	a	x	Southampton	a	a	a	x	x
Dungannon	a	a	x	a	a	Tara	a	x	a	a	x
Ethel	x	x	x	x	x	Teeswater	a	a	x	x	a
Exeter	x	x	x	x	x	Underwood	x	a	a	x	x
Goderich	x	x	x	x	x	Walkerton	x	x	x	x	x
Gorrie	x	x	a	a	x	Westford	a	a	x	a	a
Hensall	a	x	a	a	x	Wiarton	a	a	a	x	x
Seaforth	x	x	x	x	x		10	6	8	11	15
St. Helens	x	x	x	x	x	Perth 8.					
Walton	x	x	a	x	a	Atwood	x	a	x	x	a
Wingham	x	x	x	x	a	Fullarton			x	x	x
Wroxeter	x	x	a	x	x	Listowel	x	x	x	x	x
	12	14	10	11	12	Milverton	x	x	x	x	x
Bruce 19.						Mitchell	x	x	x	x	x
Cargill	x	a	x	x	x	Monkton	x	x	x	x	x
Chesley	x	a	a	x	x	Stratford	x	x	x	x	x
Elmwood	x	x	x	x	x	St. Mary's	x	x	a	x	x
Glamis				a	a		8	6	7	8	7
Kincardine	a	a	a	a	a		30	26	25	30	34
Lucknow	a	a	a	a	a						
Mildmay	x	a	a	a	x						
Paisley	x	x	x	x	x						

ATTENDANCE AT INSTITUTES. 1909-10-11-12-13.

x. Denotes attendance.

a. Denotes absence.

GUELPH 33.

—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913	—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913
Waterloo 12.						Wellington—Continued.					
Ayr	x	x	x	x	x	Elora	x	x	x	x	x
Berlin	x	x	x	x	x	Erin	x	x	a	x	a
Elmira	x	x	x	a	x	Fergus	x	x	x	x	x
Galt	x	x	x	x	x	Guelph	x	x	x	x	x
Hawkesville	x	x	x	a	a	Harriston	x	a	a	x	x
Hespeler	x	x	x	x	x	Morrison	x	a	x	a	a
Linwood	x	x	x	x	x	Mount Forest	a	x	a	x	x
New Dundee	x	a	a	x	a	Palmerston	x	x	x	x	x
New Hamburg	a	a	a	a	a	Rockwood	a	x	a	a	a
Preston	a	a	x	a	x	Speedside	a	x	a	a	a
Waterloo	x	x	x	x	x		13	12	9	9	9
Wellesley	x	x	a	a	a	Halton 5.					
	9	8	8	6	8	Acton	a	a	x	a	x
Wellington 16.						Burlington	x	x	a	a	x
Alma	x	a	a	a	a	Georgetown	a	x	x	a	x
Arthur	x	x	x	x	a	Milton	a	a	x	x	x
Bellwood	x	a	x	x	x	Oakville	x	a	x	x	a
Clifford	x	x	x	a	x		2	2	4	2	4
Drayton	x	x	x	x	x		24	22	21	17	21
Ennotville	x	x	a	a	a						

ORANGEVILLE 26.

—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913	—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913
Peel 11.						Grey (except N. E.) 10.					
Alton	x	a	a	x	a	Badjeros	a	a	a	a	x
Belfountain	x	a	a	x	x	Chatsworth	a	a	a	a	a
Bolton	x	x	x	x	x	Dundalk	a	a	a	a	a
Brampton	x	x	a	x	x	Durham	x	x	x	x	x
Caledon	x	x	x	x	x	Hanover	x	x	x	x	x
Claude	x	a	a	x	x	Holstein	a	x	x	x	x
Inglewood	x	x	x	x	a	Kemble	x	x	x	x	x
Mono Mills	x	x	x	x	x	Lake Charles,	x	x	x	a	x
Mono Road	x	x	a	a	a	Markdale	x	x	x	x	a
Port Credit	a	a	a	x	a	Owen Sound	x	x	x	x	x
Streetsville	a	x	a	a	a		7	7	7	6	7
	9	7	4	9	6		20	18	15	19	18
Dufferin 5.											
Grand Valley	x	x	x	x	x						
Honeywood	a	a	x	x	x						
Mono Centre	x	x	a	a	x						
Orangeville	x	x	x	x	x						
Shelburne	x	x	x	x	x						
	4	4	4	4	5						

ATTENDANCE AT INSTITUTES. 1909-10-11-12-13.

x. Denotes attendance.

a. Denotes absence.

BELLEVILLE 23.

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913		1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912	1913
Prince Edward 1						Northumberland 7.					
Pictou.....	x	x	x	x	x	Brighton	x	a	a	a	a
	1	1	1	1	1	Campbellford	x	x	x	x	x
Lennox 3.						Cobourg	x	x	x	x	x
Bath	a	a	x	a	a	Colborne.....	x	x	x	x	x
Napanee.....	x	a	x	a	x	Gore's Landing.....	x	x	x	x	x
Odessa	a	x	x	x	x	Grafton	x	x	x	x	x
	1	1	3	1	2	Warkworth.....	x	x	a	a	x
Addington 3.							7	7	5	5	6
Camden East	a	a	a	a	a	Frontenac 3.					
Napanee Mills						Garden Island.....	a	a	a	a	a
(Strathcona)	x	x	x	a	a	Kingston	a	x	a	x	x
Newburgh.....	x	x	x	x	x	Sydenham	a	x	x	a	a
	2	2	2	1	1		0	2	1	1	1
Hastings 6.							18	19	18	15	16
Belleville	x	x	x	x	x						
Deseronto.....	a	x	x	x	x						
Frankford	x	x	x	x	a						
Madoc.....	x	x	x	x	x						
Stirling	x	x	x	x	x						
Tweed.....	x	x	x	x	x						
	5	6	6	6	5						

TORONTO.

The Public Library and its Branches.

1 Reference, corner St. George and College. x	7 Western, Annetie St., facing Medland. x
2 Church Street, corner of Adelaide. x	8 Deer Park, Yonge St. N., near Heath. x
3 Yorkville, Yorkville Ave., near Yonge. x	9 Wychwood, Hillcrest Public School. x
4 Queen, corner Lisgar and Queen W. x	10 Municipal Reference, City Hall, Floor 2. x
5 College, corner College and St. George x	11 Northern, 2239 North Yonge St. x
6 Riverdale, corner Broadview and Gerrard. x	12 Dovercourt, Bloor and Gladstone Ave. x

University and College Libraries.

University of Toronto.....	a	St. Michael's College.....	a
Trinity University.....	a	Wycliffe College	a
McMaster University.....	a	College of Dentistry	a
Victoria University	x	College of Pharmacy.....	a
Knox College	x	College of Veterinary Science.....	a

Special Libraries.

Legislative Library	a	Academy of Medicine	a
Educational Library of Department of		Canadian Institute.....	x
Education	x	County York Law Library	a
Osgoode Hall	x	Inspector Public Libraries Office	x
Ontario Historical Society	x		

High School and Collegiate Institute Libraries.

Jarvis Street	x	Malvern Avenue.....	a
Jameson Avenue.....	a	Oakwood	x
Harbord	a	North Toronto.....	a
Humberside	a	Technical School.....	x
Riverdale	a	School of Commerce and Finance	a
Upper Canada College.....	x		

Public and Separate Schools.

Church Street.....	x	P. S. Inspectors	1
Manning Ave.....	x	Separate Schools.....	1

Sunday School Libraries.

Bloor Street Baptist.....	x	Danforth Avenue Baptist.....	x
Several others not registered.			

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE.

Institute.	No. Libraries.	Attendance at Institutes.					
		at 5	at 4	at 3	at 2	at 1	at 0
Brantford.....	34	11	7	8	5	1	2
Chatham.....	29	7	12	7	1	2	0
Western.....	6			2	3	1	0
Northern.....	20			4	4	8	4
Lindsay.....	38	6	9	8	6	3	6
Georgian.....	19	4	10	2		2	1
Niagara.....	25	5	7	4	5	3	1
Eastern.....	45	11	5	10	12	5	2
York.....	17		6	5	3	2	1
London.....	23	10	5	3	4		1
Stratford.....	43	17	3	10	7	4	2
Guelph.....	33	10	4	8	6	4	1
Orangeville.....	26	10	5	4	2	3	2
Belleville.....	23	11	3	4	1	2	2
Toronto.....	1			1			
	382	102	76	80	59	40	25

HONOR ROLLS

I. Counties in which every library has attended one or more Institutes.

Institutes.	—	County.	No. of Libraries in County.
Brantford.....	34	Brant.....	7
		Wentworth.....	6
		Oxford.....	15
Chatham.....	29	Essex.....	7
		Elgin West.....	3
		Kent.....	9
Western.....	6	Lambton.....	10
		Kenora.....	2
		Thunder Bay.....	2
		Rainy River.....	2
Northern.....	20	Manitoulin.....	2
		Sudbury.....	3
Lindsay.....	38	Peterborough.....	4
Georgian.....	19	Simcoe.....	15
Niagara.....	25	Welland.....	9
		Haldimand.....	9
Eastern.....	45	Prescott.....	1
		Glengarry.....	3
		Stormont.....	2
		Dundas.....	6
		Russell.....	1
		Carleton.....	7
		Grenville.....	5
		Leeds.....	5
		Renfrew.....	6
		None.....	
York.....	17	Middlesex.....	17
London.....	23	Perth.....	8
Stratford.....	43	Huron.....	16
		Wellington.....	16
Guelph.....	33	Halton.....	5
		Peel.....	11
Orangeville.....	26	Dufferin.....	5
Belleville.....	23	Prince Edward.....	1
		Lennox.....	3
		Hastings.....	6
		Northumberland.....	7
Toronto.....	1	Toronto.....	1
	382		237

HONOR ROLLS.—Continued.

II. Counties in which every library in County attended in same year.—100% attendance.

Institute.	Year.	County.	No. Libraries in County.
Brantford	1911-12	Brant	7
	1911-12	Wentworth	6
Chatham	1911-12	Essex	7
	1912-13	Kent	9
	1913		
Western	1911-12	Kenora	2
	1911-12	Thunder Bay	2
	1913	Rainy River	2
Northern		None.	
Lindsay	1911-12	Peterborough	4
Georgian		None.	
Niagara		None.	
Eastern	1910-11-12-13	Russell	1
	1913	Glengarry	3
	1913	Stormont	2
York		None.	
London		None.	
Stratford		None.	
Guelph		None.	
Orangeville	1913	Dufferin	5
Belleville	1910-11-12-13	Prince Edward	1
	1911-12	Lennox	3
Toronto	1913	Toronto	1

HONOR ROLLS.

III. Institutes in which every library in Institute has attended one or more meetings:

Chatham.....29 libraries
 Western.....6 libraries

LIBRARIES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN REPRESENTED AT ANY OF THE INSTITUTES.

Institute	No. Libraries in Institute.	No. Libraries not represented.	County.	No. of Libraries in County.	Library.
Brantford	34	2	Brant.....	7	None.
			Wentworth	6	None.
			Oxford	15	None.
			Norfolk.....	6	Bloomsburg. ** Port Dover.
Chatham	29	0	Essex.....	7	None.
			Kent	9	None.
			Elgin West	3	None.
			Lambton	10	None.
Western.....	6	0	Kenora.....	2	None.
			Rainy River.....	2	None.
			Thunder Bay	2	None.
Northern	20	4	Algoma.....	3	Chapleau. *** Marksville.
			Manitoulin	2	None.
			Nipissing	4	Hillview.
			Parry Sound	8	Callender. ***
			Sudbury	3	None.
Lindsay	38	5	Peterborough	4	None.
			Durham	4	Orono.
			Ontario.....	10	Sunderland.
			Victoria	13	Norland.
			Haliburton	2	Minden.
			Muskoka	5	Port Carling.
Georgian	19	2	Simcoe	15	Tottenham.
			Grey,	4	Singhampton.
Niagara	25	1	Lincoln.....	7	Abingdon.
			Welland	9	None.
			Haldimand.....	9	None.
Eastern	45	2	Prescott.....	1	None.
			Glengarry	3	None.
			Stormont	2	None.
			Dundas	6	None.
			Russell.....	1	None.
			Carleton.....	7	None.
			Grenville	5	None.
			Leeds	5	None.
			Lanark.....	9	Dalhousie. Middleville.

LIBRARIES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN REPRESENTED, ETC.—Continued.

Institute.	No. Libraries in Institute.	No. Libraries not represented.	County.	No. Libraries in County.	Library.
Eastern—Continued.			Renfrew	6	None.
York	17	1	York	17	Thornhill. * * *
London	23	1	Middlesex	17	None.
			Elgin East	5	Sparta.
Stratford	43	2	Huron	16	None.
			Bruce	19	Kincardine.
			Perth	8	Lucknow.
					None.
Guelph	33	1	Waterloo	12	New Hamburg.
			Wellington	16	None.
			Halton	5	None.
Orangeville	26	2	Peel	11	None.
			Dufferin	5	None.
			Grey, N.E.	10	Chatsworth.
					Dundalk.
Belleville	23	2	Prince Edward	1	None.
			Lennox	3	None.
			Addington	3	Camden East.
			Hastings	6	None.
			Northumberland	7	Noné.
			Frontenac	3	Garden Island.
Toronto	1		Toronto	1	None.
Totals	382	25			
Deduct inactive Libraries marked with stars		4			
Total active Libraries not yet in attendance as In- stitutes.		21			

Libraries in preceding list marked with two stars and three stars have not sent in their annual report to the Inspector of Libraries for the past two and three years, respectively, and are, therefore, "no longer on the active list of libraries, and either have been, or will be, closed in compliance with the Public Libraries Act of 1909."

It is difficult to explain the attitude of several of the libraries in the above list, especially those which have received Carnegie buildings and are Free Libraries.

The attention of the local Institute Executive Committees is called to the libraries in the above list. A special effort should be made to investigate the conditions of each of these libraries and to secure their attendance at the 1914 Institutes.

OFFICERS, 1914-1915.

Brantford—

President—H. F. Cooke, B.A., Simcoe.

Secretary—E. A. L. Clarke, Dundas.

Executive Committee—A. E. Green, St. George; Adam Hunter, Hamilton;
Miss E. Wood, Port Rowan; Wm. Munro, Woodstock; Miss McLeod,
Harrington; E. D. Henwood, Brantford.

Next meeting at Simcoe.

Chatham—

President—F. P. Gavin, B.A., Windsor.

Secretary—Miss J. S. Reid, Chatham.

Executive Committee—W. E. Fitzgerald, Watford; A. Denholm, Blenheim;
G. E. Johnston, Harrow; W. H. Murch, St. Thomas; J. E. D'Avignon,
Windsor.

Next meeting at Windsor.

Georgian—

President—Bruce Murphy, Orillia.

Vice-President—W. J. Thorburn, Midland.

Secretary—A. F. Hunter, M.A., Barrie.

Executive Committee—Rev. F. Smith, Bradford; Dr. J. B. M. McClinton,
Elmvale; Mrs. D. A. Jones, Beeton; Miss B. Redpath, Orillia; Mrs. C.
Howard, Midland; Rev. R. Sturgeon, Angus; A. G. Bright, Meaford;
F. W. Abbott, Tottenham; L. F. Boyd, Thornbury; P. J. Frawley,
Hillsdale.

Next meeting at Meaford.

Guelph—

President—Miss Harris, Guelph.

Vice-President—Mr. Stoddart, B.A., Elora.

Secretary—Miss B. Mabel Dunham, B.A., Berlin.

Executive Committee—Mr. Gmelin, Ayr; Mrs. Chisholm, Milton; Mr. Blyth,
Bellwood.

Next meeting at Waterloo.

Niagara—

President—T. W. Shipman, Smithville.

Vice-President—W. H. Arison, Niagara Falls.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. A. M. Kennedy, Beamsville.

Executive Committee—J. M. Dalton, Fonthill; Mr. Wickers, Nanticoke; Miss
E. Scott, Ridgeway; Wm. Machell, Jarvis.

Next meeting at Jarvis.

Toronto—

Honorary President—Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D., LL.D., M.P.P.

President—George H. Locke, M.A.

Vice-President—Prof. A. E. Lang, M. A.

Secretary—Miss Eva Davis, Toronto Public Library.

Executive Committee—Prof. D. R. Keys, M.A.; R. A. Gray, B.A.; Chas. G. Fraser; Inspector J. F. Power, M.A.; E. A. Hardy, B.A., D.Pæd.; Miss Frances Staton.

Next meeting at Toronto.

York—

President—F. G. Tremaine, Sutton.

Vice-President—Mrs. Dr. Johnson, Mount Albert.

Secretary—Henry Durrant, Toronto.

Travelling Secretary—H. M. Wodson, Toronto.

Executive Committee—Dr. Greenwood, Sutton; Mr. Baggs, Queensville; N. A. Corneil, Newmarket; Miss G. M. Walton, Mount Albert; Mrs. Mainprize, Mount Albert; Dr. F. A. Dales, Stouffville; N. Shunk, Runnymede; Miss M. McKenzie, Queensville; Mrs. David Hamilton, Newmarket; Miss Mary E. Duncan, Don.

Next meeting at Sutton.

Western—

President—Rev. Hislop Dickson, Rainy River.

Vice-President—William J. Clark, Fort Frances.

Secretary—Mrs. Margaret Berggren, Fort William.

Executive Committee—Mrs. J. S. Wink, Port Arthur; Thos. Elliott, B.A., Kenora; Miss. Mary J. L. Black, Fort William.

Next meeting at Kenora.

London—

President—Dougal G. Gray, Coldstream.

Vice-President—Dr. Charles W. Sawers, Napier.

Secretary—W. O. Carson, London.

Executive Committee—Rev. W. J. Ford, Glencoe; T. W. Strachan, Belmont; Mrs. George White, Glenworth.

Next meeting at London.

Orangeville—

President—John Taylor, Hanover.

First Vice-President—Rev. R. M. Phalen, Markdale.

Second Vice-President—James McKinley, Grand Valley.

Secretary-Treasurer—D. McPherson, Orangeville.

Executive Committee—James Cameron, Shelburne; Rev. John Black, Mono Mills; Mrs. E. M. Wisler, Hanover; James Gardiner, Kemsle; Miss. Hattie E. Hart, Brampton; James McFadden, Mono Centre; C. C. Elvidge, Durham; Miss Victoria Scott, Owen Sound.

Next meeting at Owen Sound.

Belleville—

President—Rev. Chas. J. Young, Madoc.

Vice-President—Miss Laura E. McEvers, Cobourg.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. R. Walker, Belleville.

Executive Committee—Miss Holmes, Picton; Miss Edwards, Napanee; J. H. Gale, Colborne; Mrs. J. Moore, Newburgh; A. P. Burns, Deseronto; Mrs. Kennedy, Kingston.

Next meeting at Deseronto.

Eastern—

President—Dr. P. C. McGregor, Almonte.

Vice-President—Miss Alma Beatty, Pembroke.

Secretary—Miss Jessie Sproule, Ottawa.

Executive Committee—Rev. Mr. Palmer, Newington; J. N. Eastman, Morrisburg; John Geale, Renfrew; Miss Stewart, Brockville; Miss A. A. Masson, Ottawa.

Next meeting at Ottawa.

Northern—

President—C. A. Byam, New Liskeard.

Vice-President—W. J. McPhail, Copper Cliff.

Secretary—Mrs. E. M. Gold, New Liskeard.

Executive Committee—Wm. McKenzie, North Bay; Rev. P. F. Gardiner, Powassan; Rev. C. E. Emerson, Depot Harbor; Miss Lang, Sunbridge; Miss Wilson, Burk's Falls; Miss Foote, Parry Sound; Miss Thomson, Sudbury; Miss Champion, Sault Ste. Marie.

Next meeting at Sault Ste. Marie.

Lindsay—

President—O. A. Langley, Lakefield.

Vice-President—T. W. McLean, Omemee.

Secretary—Miss S. M. Reazin, Lindsay.

Executive Committee—R. A. Hutchinson, Uxbridge; Mrs. Calder, Fenelon Falls; Miss Fraser, Whitby; G. Bemister, Haliburton; Miss Gale, Bowmanville; S. Farmer, Port Perry.

Next meeting at Beaverton.

Stratford—

President—J. D. Barnett, Stratford.

Vice-President—Rev. A. McNab, Underwood.

Secretary—Miss L. Johnston, Stratford.

Executive Committee—J. McNaught, Monkton; W. H. Kerr, Brussels; Miss McCallum, Paisley; W. E. Saunders, Ethel; J. Clancy, Cargill; H. E. Huston, Exeter.

Next meeting at Walkerton.

SUMMARY OF SPEAKERS AND TOPICS.

Chatham—

Dr. C. R. Charteris, Chatham—"The Trustee's Duties to the Library."

Miss J. S. Reid, Chatham—"Juvenile Reading Course."

A. Denholm, Blenheim; W. E. Fitzgerald, Watford—"Strengthening and Extending our Library System."

Brantford—

Dr. M. C. Dewar, Bright—

E. A. Hardy, Toronto—"The Many Sided Library."

Mrs. Lydia M. Parsons, Forest—"The Child and the Story."

Western—

Rev. Harold King—"The Public Library and the Public School."

Dr. Charteris, Chatham—"The Trustee's Duty to the Public Library."

Mrs. J. S. Wink, Port Arthur—"Problems of our Library and their Solution."

Miss Alice Pamphylon, Fort William—Open Conference on Children's Work.

E. O. S. Scholefield, Victoria, B.C.—"Library Matters in British Columbia."

Northern—

C. A. Byam, New Liskeard—"How to Resuscitate a Dying Library."

David Williams, Collingwood—"Some Library Problems and Some Attempts to Solve Them."

Georgian—

Rev. J. J. Elliott, Midland—"The Uses and Abuses of a Public Library."

E. A. Hardy, Toronto—"The Many Sided Library."

Lindsay—

F. M. Dela-Fosse, Peterborough—"How to Retain the Interest of the Public in the Library."

David Williams, Collingwood—"Some Library Problems and Some Attempts to Solve Them."

R. A. Hutchinson, Uxbridge—"The Public Schools and the Library."

Guelph—

Rev. William D. Lee, Waterloo—"Magazine Literature in the Library."

Miss A. M. Harris, Guelph—"The Public Library and Local Clubs."

Miss B. Mabel Dunham, Berlin—"Children's Work."

Dr. J. F. Honsberger, Berlin—"Travel Talk on Germany."

Niagara—

W. H. Arison, Niagara Falls—"The Public School and the Public Library."

E. A. Hardy, Toronto—"The Many Sided Library."

Miss Smith, Niagara Falls—Address.

York—

- Dr. F. A. Dales, Stouffville—"The Public Library in Relation to Public Schools."
 E. A. Hardy, Toronto—"The Many Sided Library."
 Henry Durrant, Runnymede—"The Past and the Future of the York Library Institute."
 A. L. Campbell, Weston—"Is Library Work Worth While?"

Toronto—

- W. R. Nursey, Toronto—"The Library Institute Systems of Ontario."
 A Survey of the Library Situation in Toronto.
 (a) From the Standpoint of the Public Library, George H. Locke.
 (b) From the Standpoint of the School, Chas. G. Fraser.
 (c) From the Standpoint of the Universities and Colleges, A. E. Lang.
 (d) From the Standpoint of the Special Libraries, H. R. Alley.
 (e) From the Standpoint of the Sunday School, E. A. Hardy.
 W. J. Sykes, Ottawa, "The Problems of the City Libraries."
 Dr. C. R. Charteris, Chatham, "The Widening Sphere of the Library."
 Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Deputy Minister of Education.
 Harrison W. Craver—The Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Stratford—

- Rev. Andrew McNabb, Underwood—"The Place of the Public Library in the Rural Community."
 Miss Louise Johnston, Stratford—Open Conference on Children's Work.
 James Warren, Walkerton—"Books and How to Choose Them."

Orangeville—

- Rev. R. M. Phalen, Markdale—"The Uses and Abuses of a Public Library."
 N. W. Campbell, Durham—"The Library and the School."

Eastern—

- C. W. Casson, Ottawa—"The Citizen."
 A. E. Proulx, Ottawa—"Reference Work for Small Libraries."
 W. J. Sykes, Ottawa—"Best 100 Books of 1912."

Belleville—

- Miss Eleanor Holmes, Picton—"The Librarian and the Children."
 A. R. Walker, Belleville—"The Librarian and the Readers."
 James P. Murray, Toronto—"The Influence of the Library upon Light Reading."

London—

- W. A. Carson, London—"The Kaaterskill Conference and a Visit to the Libraries in the Eastern States."
 Rev. N. A. Campbell, Inwood—"The Ontario Farmer and the Library."
 C. S. Sowers, M.D., Napier—"Starting a Country Library."
 G. J. S. Loynes, Inwood—"Making the Library Income Grow."
 W. F. Moore, Dundas—"Should the Library Buy the Books the People Ask For?"
 George H. Locke, Toronto—Address.

In addition to the above addresses and papers the following features appeared in the programmes:

1. The Inspector of Public Libraries, Mr. Walter R. Nursey, spoke on "Children's Work" at the evening session of each of the Institutes except Guelph, London, Niagara, York and Toronto.

The Inspector also spoke at the Institutes on the Departmental Regulations and also took part in the session dealing with the brief reports from each library.

2. The Instruction Hour began in 1912 was continued this year at each of the Institutes except Toronto.

The topics were:

- 1 (a) Common Problems in Classification.
- (b) Question Drawer on Classification.
- 2 (a) Common Problems in Cataloguing.
- (b) Question Drawer on Cataloguing.

Miss Patricia Spereman, official cataloguer of the Department of Education, had charge of the Instruction Hour at all of the Institutes except Western, where Miss Mary J. L. Black of the Fort William Public Library, took charge, and Eastern where Miss B. Mabel Dunham, of the Berlin Public Library, took charge.

3. At each of the Institutes except Toronto open conferences were held on the following topics:

- (a) Our Library and Its Difficulties.
- (b) Our Income, Our Books, Our Problems.
- (c) Our New Library and How It was Established.
- (d) The Library Situation in Our Village.
- (e) The Past Year with Our Library.

These topics were varied, however, in some of the Institutes, notably Eastern and London, the following being substituted:

Eastern: Ways of Charging Books.

Co-operative Book Buying.

Suggestions as to the Relations between Young People and Libraries.

Newspapers and Magazines for small Libraries.

London: Our Library One Year Ago and Now.

The Aylmer Public Library.

Our Library and What It Is Trying To Do.

A County Grant for Elgin.

4. Brief reports in writing from each of the libraries. A very valuable feature, but the tendency is to spend too much time here. It would be much better to have the reports handed in and summarized and presented in concise form to the Institute.

A TYPICAL INSTITUTE PROGRAMME—NIAGARA LIBRARY INSTITUTE

PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1913.

Morning Session, 10.30 a.m.

Inspection of the Dunnville Public Library, Reception and Registration of the Delegates.

"Brief Reports" from each Library in the District. It is very desirable that these reports should be in writing, and that they should concisely state the main features of the year's work.

The Inspector of Public Libraries will be present and take part in the discussions.

Afternoon Session, 2 to 4.30 o'clock.

- 2.00. "Address of Welcome," by the Chairman of the Public Library Board, Dunnville.
- 2.15. Appointment of Nominating and Resolutions Committees.
- 2.30. Annual Address of the President. M. J. Dalton, Fonthill.
- 2.45. Annual Report of the Secretary. Miss M. T. Butters, Niagara Falls.
- 3.00. Instruction Hour, conducted by Miss P. Spereman, Cataloguer, Department of Education, Toronto.
 - (a) Common Problems in Classification.
 - (b) Question Drawer on Classification.
- 4.00. Address. "The Public School and the Public Library," by W. H. Arison, Niagara Falls.

Evening Session, 8 to 10 o'clock.

- 8.00. Address of Welcome, by His Worship the Mayor.
- 8.10. Address, "Children's Work," by W. R. Nursey, Inspector of Public Libraries, Toronto.
- 8.40. Open Conference on Children's Work.
- 9.10. Report of the Nominating Committee.
- 9.20. Address. "The Many-Sided Library," by E. A. Hardy, Toronto.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1913.

Morning Session, 9 to 12 o'clock.

- 9.00. Meeting of the Executive Committee to plan for next year's work.
- 10.00. Instruction Hour, conducted by Miss Spereman.
 - (a) Common Problems in Cataloguing.
 - (b) Question Drawer on Cataloguing.
- 11.00. Paper, by Miss Smith, Niagara Falls.
- 11.20. Reports of Resolutions Committee.
- 11.30. Discussion of Resolutions sent down from Ontario Library Association.

Afternoon Session, 1.30 to 3.30 o'clock.

1.30. Departmental Matters, by W. R. Nursey, Toronto.

3.00. Open Conference. Beginning with 5-minute papers by local representatives on the following topics:—

- (a) Our Library and Its Difficulties. Mrs. Patterson, Dunnville.
- (b) Our Income, Our Books, Our Problems. Mr. Norris, St. Catharines.
- (c) Our New Library and How it was Established. Miss Weeks, Thorold..
- (d) The Library Situation in our Village. Miss Scott, Ridgeway.
- (e) The Past Year with our Library. Mrs. Kennedy, Beamsville.

RESOLUTIONS.

BRANTFORD.

Resolved that whereas the County Council in a few counties in this Institute Group has very cheerfully given grants to the libraries within its jurisdiction, this Institute express its appreciation of and gratitude for such action with the hope that other counties may show the same splendid interest in library work; that these grants be made annually, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the clerk of each county in the group as well as to the Ontario Library Association.

That this Institute wishes to extend to Inspector Nursey its deep sympathy in the time of his sore bereavement, and that this expression be given by a standing vote.

CHATHAM.

1. Resolved that the Chatham District Library Association endorses the proposal for a Canadian National Library.

2. That in view of the very great amount of work now required to be done by the Inspector of Libraries, that such assistants may be appointed as may be sufficient to allow each library in the province to be visited by the Inspector or his assistant at least once in each year, or oftener as special circumstances may require—also to organize new libraries and to re-organize and revive dormant libraries.

3. Resolved that this annual meeting of the Chatham District Library Association re-affirms its views expressed in nineteen twelve, that the public libraries of the province should, like the public schools, be made free to all our people and would therefore suggest:

(a) That every library now in the province shall be taken over and maintained by the municipality as a free library upon the surrender of its assets by the directors and subscribers or upon petition by a reasonable number of the ratepayers.

(b) That where no library now exists the municipal council shall, on petition of twenty per cent. of the ratepayers, take steps to establish one.

(c) That every free library in any town or village municipality shall be entitled to a municipal yearly grant of one mill on the dollar of assessment up to two hundred dollars (\$200) and hereafter one-half mill on the dollar, and in townships to a grant not exceeding two hundred (\$200) dollars.

(d) That every free library board may declare its privileges freely open to the residents of any other specified municipality and shall therefore be entitled to

receive from such other municipality that proportion of its necessary expenses of maintenance (exclusive of government or county grants) which the circulation of its books and periodicals in such municipality bears to total circulation.

(e) That the County Councils shall pay to each public library in its municipality an equivalent of the government grant as is now provided for in case of continuation schools.

4. That the president, with such others as he may invite, be asked to wait upon the Minister of Education to urge the adoption of these resolutions and their incorporation into the Public Libraries Act.

GEORGIAN:

1. Resolved that the Ontario Library Association be asked to take into consideration the recommending of the Government making provision for an extra meeting of the executive committee of each Library Institute, to be held some convenient time and place, to facilitate the work of the Institute, defraying the necessary expenses of the same.

2. That the Government be asked to provide a binder or binding for the Quarterly lists of selected books furnished to each library, that by so doing, these may be better preserved and more convenient for ready reference by the trustees, the public and the librarian.

3. That the Georgian Institute desire to express to Mr. Nursey its sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the very sad loss he has so lately sustained.

4. That the Government be asked, in view of the deep troubles through which our esteemed Inspector of Libraries has passed, and the arduous labors in which he is at present engaged in conducting library institutes, to take into their serious consideration giving him an extended leave of absence to admit of his recuperating his strength and thus increasing his efficiency.

GUELPH.

1. That unless unavoidable, the meetings of this Institute be not held during the months of July and August.

2. That this Institute endorses the proposal for a Canadian National Library.

3. That we approve of library extension on county lines and recommend that County Councils be compelled by law to grant a stated annual amount ($\frac{1}{4}$ mill rate) to the libraries in the county, and that in return all libraries in the county be open to all residents of the county with equal privileges.

4. That while the proposed amendment to the Public Libraries Act *re* appointment of members of Library Boards may work out satisfactorily in some of the larger places, this Institute considers that it would not do so in the case of the greater number of the libraries of this province, and would recommend that no charge be made in the present Act *re* appointment of Library Boards.

5. That the expenses of the Executive be paid by the Department for at least one meeting of the District Executive each year to be held for the purpose of arranging the programme of the Institute meeting.

NIAGARA.

1. Resolved that we extend our thanks to the retiring officers for the splendid programme presented at this meeting, to the Board and Librarian of Dunnville for their kind welcome and the efforts they have put forth to make this meeting a

success; to the Trustees of St. Paul's Church, who so kindly allowed us the use of their beautiful school room for our evening session, to those who favored us with such delightful music on that occasion and particularly to Miss Spearman and Mr. Hardy for their careful guidance and instructive addresses at the different sessions of this Institute.

2. Resolution which passed unanimously expressed appreciation of the work done by Mr. W. R. Nursey, Inspector of Public Libraries, the regret of the Institute at the bereavement and illness which has prevented him from attending its sessions, and its hope for his speedy and complete recovery.

3. That the Ontario Government be asked to grant the sum of \$25 to every library, the annual revenue of which is less than \$500, a copy to be sent to each local member of the Legislature asking for his support.

4. That we try and induce our County Council to give us a grant.

5. That as it is becoming necessary that the financial condition of the smaller libraries shall be placed on a more satisfactory basis than at present, and that the field of usefulness of all the libraries in the Province be broadened so that all our people, and especially those interested in agriculture, shall be given free access to some well selected library in their own neighborhood.

TORONTO.

1. That this Institute declares itself in favor of the establishment of a central Provincial Library to be situated in Toronto, one of the first purposes of which shall be to collect and preserve all available manuscripts, pamphlets and books relating to the Province of Ontario.

2. That this Institute expresses itself as favorable to the preparation of a catalogue of all Canadiana contained in the Libraries of the City of Toronto.

3. That the Board of Education be asked to make provision in school buildings in the far outlying districts of the City for Library accommodation, following the precedent of the Hillcrest Public School.

4. That our thanks be extended to the Honourable the Minister of Education for providing for the establishment of this Institute.

YORK.

1. That each Library Board make a study of the Library Act, so as to become thoroughly familiar with what the Government has done for us, and thus be better prepared to formulate our requests in future.

2. That each Library Board endeavor to establish a Story Hour in connection with their library during the coming year.

3. That we ask the Department to furnish means for the meeting of the Executives of the Library Institute at least once a year, so as to more thoroughly prepare for the work of the Institutes.

4. That each Library Board be advised to hold at least one open meeting during the year and secure the services of a lecturer provided by the Ontario Library Association for the purpose of explaining the aims and privileges of the Library.

5. That we request the Department to provide either a Binder for Library publications, viz.: Reports of Ontario Library Association, List of Best Books, etc., or at the end of the year furnish each library with a bound volume of these publications.

6. That all delegates interview the various members of their County Councils with the view of obtaining grants for each library in the county, and that the executive arrange for a committee to attend the county council in December, when they will lay their request before the Council.

7. That this Institute strongly advises that the officers of the Institute make an effort to re-open the libraries in the county that have by some means become defunct. Also that the different library boards be advised to visit other library boards.

8. That each Library Board in York County Institute send a written report of their library's work to the Secretary of the Institute previous to the meeting of the Institute in 1914 at least two weeks before the Institute meets.

9. That we believe it would be in the best interest of library work if there were more ladies represented on the boards, and would suggest that we advise that each board endeavor to have ladies appointed more frequently in the future.

10. That it would be in the interest of the Library work of York Institute and to the relief of the Inspector in his arduous duties if we appoint a travelling and corresponding secretary whose duties shall be:

(a) Obtain a quarterly statement of progress, difficulties and needs of each library in the district.

(b) Visit when necessary to assist and encourage needy libraries.

(c) Assist in getting reports to Department from all libraries in Institute and that this officer be a member of the executive by virtue of his office.

11. That this the York District Library Institute endorses the proposal for a Canadian National Library.

12. That in the opinion of this Institute the Chatham resolution while an ideal one we realize that the time for it is not opportune.

13. That we re-affirm the resolution passed at our last Institute. That Library extension in county lines would greatly enhance the educational work by bringing into touch the rural population and giving them the advantages now enjoyed by urban municipalities, and, to effect this that pressure be exerted on the Legislature to change the Library Act, so that a certain tax rate may be levied on all municipalities for library work.

14. That the Library Act be so amended that any member being absent for three consecutive meetings in one year the Board be given power to fill the vacancy.

15. That this Institute places itself on record as being opposed to the proposed legislation *re* appointing the school principals to the library boards, but would suggest that if they are appointed it should be additional to the number already on.

BELLEVILLE.

1. That the thanks of this Institute are due and are hereby tendered to the ladies of Cobourg Public Library for their kindly welcome and generous hospitality.

2. That the thanks of this Institute be tendered Col. Floyd for so kindly permitting the meetings of the Institute in these commodious quarters.

3. That the next meeting of this Institute be held at the town of Deseronto.

4. That your committee beg leave to recommend concerning the resolutions sent down by the Ontario Library Association:

(1) That this the Belleville District Public Library Institute endorses the proposal for a Canadian National Library.

(2) *Re* obligatory grants from county councils: that in the opinion of this Institute the recommendation of the committee on legislation of the Ontario Library Association should be supported *re* rural free public libraries.

(3) That this institute is favourable to clause 2 of the recommended legislation set out in the resolutions from Chatham District and unfavourable to clauses one and three.

(4) That this Institute is not in possession of such information as would warrant it in either supporting or rejecting the resolution sent down by the York Institute.

(5) That this Institute supports the resolution of the Eastern District and also the resolutions of the Western District and the resolution of York District and London District as we believe them to be movements in the direction of making the public library system of the province more effective.

EASTERN.

1. That no action be taken in regard to the question of a National Library for Canada.

2. That no action be taken in regard to obligatory grants for county councils.

3. In regard to the rural free public library that the Public Library Act be amended by extending to township municipalities the powers now given to towns and villages of levying a rate for the maintenance of free libraries.

STRATFORD.

1. That we recommend that each of three County Councils in this district be asked to give a minimum annual grant of twenty-five dollars to each library.

2. That a larger and more comprehensive Bibliography of Children's Books, of a low published price be published by the Education Department.

3. Resolutions sent down by the Ontario Library Association.

That section 1 be endorsed.

That the adoption of Section II be not recommended.

With regard to section III. As we have not had sufficient time to consider the matter to which this refers, we recommend that the consideration be deferred and taken up by the Institute at its next meeting.

NORTHERN.

1. That in view of the regrettable fact that so many of the Public Libraries fail to send delegates to the Public Library Institute annual meetings, it is therefore of the greatest importance that the trustees of each Public Library should show devotion to their responsibilities by sending delegates to the above meetings.

2. That this Institute resolve that for the future financial support of the public libraries of the districts of this province there be granted by the Provincial Government, in addition to the sum now granted, a sum equal to that granted by each County Council to their respective public libraries.

3. That whereas it has come to the attention of the public that the Department of Education contemplate a change in the Public Libraries Act whereby the appointment of trustees by the School Board be confined to school principals and school teachers only, instead of citizens at large.

Be it therefore resolved that this Institute recommend that there be no change in the Public Libraries Act in this regard.

4. That whereas under the Assessment Act the Public Libraries do not enjoy the extended assessment of the public school, and whereas the public library is an educational institution, therefore be it resolved that this Institute again go on record as in favor of a change in the Assessment Act of Ontario, placing public libraries on the same footing as public schools in the levy of taxes.

5. It is the opinion of your committee that libraries should be strengthened by the addition of standard publications that are at their inception sold by subscription. Such books being sold at prohibitive rates it is the opinion of this committee that the Library Association should select certain standard works, particularly relating to the history of Canada, securing such books at minimum rate, and enabling local libraries to secure such books in the annual selection at the minimum of cost.

6. It is with genuine regret that the members of this Institution learn of the recent death of Mrs. Nursey, wife of our esteemed Inspector and we hereby beg to tender to Mr. Nursey the sincere sympathy of this Institute in his bereavement.

LINDSAY.

That this Association take this opportunity of extending to Mr. W. R. Nursey the esteemed Inspector of our Public Libraries, our deep sympathy with him in his sad bereavement in the loss by death of his wife. Mrs. Nursey was in company with Mr. Nursey at the meeting held at Bracebridge last year, and some of the delegates had the pleasure of meeting her. Little did we think it was to be our last opportunity of meeting the gracious and lovely lady. We pray our Heavenly Father may sustain and comfort him in his time of great sorrow.

We the delegates of the Lindsay District Library Institute would respectfully ask that in view of his long and faithful service to the Public Libraries of the province, that the Government grant to Mr. Nursey an extended holiday in order that he may recuperate in health.

That we the delegates of the Lindsay District Library Institute endorse the proposal for the establishment of a Canadian National Library.

That we would recommend that County Councils not at present giving any grants to the libraries within their jurisdiction, be requested to make suitable grants to the several libraries.

That we approve the principle of amending the Public Libraries Act in such a way as to permit of the establishment of Free Public Libraries in townships and unincorporated villages.

That we do not consider the proposed legislation of 1913 amending the Public Libraries Act in the interest of Public Libraries and public library work in the province.

That the Association extends to Mr. Dickie, the last year's President, our regret that on account of illness he has not been able to attend this conference. We missed his bright, genial presence, his executive ability and his sound judgment in our deliberations. We trust he will soon be restored to his usual health.

LONDON.

Resolved that this Institute strongly urge upon the Ontario Library Association the desirability of amending the Public Libraries Act in such a manner that any county or group of counties may establish a system of free libraries within its boundaries, or may enter into an agreement with a Board of a city public library

to equip and maintain the smaller libraries within a given district; we would further urge that, before such amendment be made, a commission be appointed by the Government to investigate county library systems where such systems exist in the United States, and furnish the 1914 Library Institutes with copies of the report of the investigation with a definite proposal for legislation that will enable the counties of Ontario to provide free library privileges for their people.

Resolved, that whereas confusion exists between the London and Chatham districts concerning the district to which the libraries of the county of Lambton belong; and, whereas the county of Elgin is divided into East and West Elgin, the former in the Chatham and the latter in the Chatham district, this Institute requests the Library Institute Committee of the Ontario Library Association to arrange the two districts as follows:

London District: Libraries of Middlesex and Elgin (26).

Chatham District: Libraries of Kent, Essex and Lambton (33).

WESTERN.

Resolved—1 (a) That this Institute urge upon the Department of Toronto the sending of either a number of Travelling Libraries or a number of books to be divided into Travelling Libraries to the Western District, these books to be under the control of Miss Black.

(b) That this Institute instruct Miss Black to make immediate application to the Department of Education in compliance with the plan of this Resolution.

2. That this Institute recommend to the O.L.A. Library Institute Committee that in the preparation of our programme for next year the Morning Sessions be devoted to Delegates and Conference Business and that afternoon and evening sessions be made of such a nature as to be of special interest to the general public.

3. That this Institute endorse the Resolution sent down by the O.L.A. to the Public Library Institutes regarding a National Library for Canada.

4. That this Institute endorse the Resolution of the Guelph Institute regarding obligatory grants from County Councils.

5. That this Institute repeat our Resolutions of 1912.

6. That this Institute endorse the Resolution of the London Institute regarding The Rural Free Public Library.

7. That this Institute recommend to the Department that every consideration and concession possible be granted to Schreiber in the work of reorganization and every help given.

ORANGEVILLE.

1. That grant to libraries in rural districts be allowed on an adult membership of 25, in place of 50, as the Act now calls for.

2. That some move be made in regard to an amendment to the Public Libraries Act giving power to township municipalities to levy a small rate for library purposes and have same applied to neighbouring libraries, provided the residents of the municipality be allowed free use of the said libraries.

3. That we would recommend the Department of Education to employ another official cataloguer to assist Miss Spereman in getting the various libraries reclassified which wish to instal the Dewey Decimal System.

4. That we would recommend all libraries to instal the new system as soon as possible to help the Department to get all libraries on the same working basis.

5. That we would recommend the next meeting of this Institute to be held in Owen Sound in the early part of next October.

6. We would strongly recommend that an effort be made to have a Children's Department started in every library.

7. That the thanks of the Orangeville district Institute be cordially extended to the Inspector of Public Libraries for his earnest and able labours on behalf of the libraries, and more especially of the smaller ones.

8. We desire to place on record our appreciation of the valued services of our retiring President, Rev. Dr. Farquharson, not only to the local branch but to the entire district, and we deeply regret the recent illness which compels him to relinquish for a time the duties he loves so well. We trust that he may soon be restored to his wonted vigor and be able again to fill the gap made by his enforced retirement.

MEETINGS OF THE LIBRARY INSTITUTES COMMITTEE.

Two meetings of the Institutes Committee were held during the year. At the first meeting held on the afternoon of the closing day of the Annual Meeting of the O.L.A. (March 25th, 1913) David Williams, Collingwood, was elected Chairman, and E. A. Hardy, Toronto, Secretary. The draft programme of the Institutes for 1913 was carefully gone over, as was the schedule of dates. A number of the Institute Secretaries were present at this meeting.

Through the courtesy of the Minister of Education a second meeting of the Committee and the Institute Secretaries was held in Toronto, on October 25, 1913. After careful discussion a draft programme and a draft schedule for the 1914 Institutes were drawn up. These are given herewith. It was further agreed that the local Institute Committees should have the responsibility of planning the programme for the evening session.

SUGGESTED PROGRAMME FOR 1914 INSTITUTES.

Morning Session, 10.30 a.m.

Inspection of the Public Library.

Reception and Registration of the Delegates.

"Brief Reports" from each Library in the District."

(a) These reports should be in writing.

(b) They should concisely state the main features of the year's work: Finances, New Books, Circulation, Membership, and any items of special interest.

The Inspector of Public Libraries will be present and take part in the discussions.

Appointment of Nominating and Resolutions Committees.

Afternoon Session, 2 to 4.30 o'clock.

2.00 "Address of Welcome" by the Chairman of the Public Library Board.

2.30 Annual Address of the President.

3.00 Instruction Hour, conducted by a representative of the Department of Education, Toronto.

I. Selection of Books (a) Standard (b) Current.

II. Purchase of Books (a) Orders (b) Dealers (c) Discounts (d) Re-orders.

4.00 Discussion.

4.30 Report of Nominating Committee.

Evening Session, 8 to 10 o'clock.

8.00 Address, by representative of Department of Education.

8.15 Address.

8.45 Address.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8TH, 1914.

Morning Session, 9 to 12 o'clock.

9.00 Meeting of the Executive Committee to plan for next year's work.

10.00 Instruction Hour conducted by a representative of Department of Education:

I. Preparation of Books for circulation.

II. Book Repairing and Binding.

11.00 Address.

11.20 Report of Resolution Committee.

11.30 Unfinished and new business.

Afternoon Session, 1.30 to 3.30 o'clock.

1.30 Departmental Matters, by W. R. Nursey, Toronto.

2.30 Open Conference. Beginning with 5-minute papers by local representatives on the following topics:—

(a) Monthly Board Meetings.

(b) The Library and Local Clubs.

(c) Fines and Overdue Books.

(d) County and Township Council Grants.

Suggested Topics for Addresses:

The Wider Use of the Library.

What Constitutes an Efficient Library?

How to Enrol Every Family as a Patron of the Library.

Should a Public Library be Established by Law in Every Municipality.

SUGGESTED SCHEDULE OF INSTITUTES 1914.

Subject to any necessary changes.

District.	Date.	Place.
1. Brantford	Tuesday and Wednesday, July 7-8	Simcoe.
2. Chatham	Tuesday and Wednesday, July 14-15	Windsor.
3. Western	Monday and Tuesday, July 20-21	Kenora.
4. Northern	Thursday and Friday, July 23-24	Sault Ste. Marie.
5. Georgian	Tuesday and Wednesday, July 28-29	Meaford.
6. Lindsay	Thursday and Friday, July 30-31	Beaverton.
7. Belleville	Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 4-5	Deseronto.
8. Niagara	Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 11-12	Jarvis.
9. York	Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 19-20	Sutton.
10. Guelph	Thursday and Friday, Oct. 1-2	Waterloo.
11. Toronto	Friday, Oct. 30	Toronto.
12. London	Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 10-11	London.
13. Stratford	Thursday and Friday, Nov. 12-13	Walkerton
14. Eastern	Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 17-18	Ottawa.
15. Orangeville	Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 23-24	Owen Sound.

CONCLUSION.

The Committee, in concluding its report, desires again to express its appreciation of the continued interest of the Minister of Education in the development of the Library Institutes, and especially of his generous provision for the meeting of the Committee and the local secretaries. The Committee also wishes to place on record its appreciation of the sympathetic interest of the Deputy Minister of Education. To the Inspector of Public Libraries, the Institutes owe a great deal, by reason of his unflagging interest, his attendance at so many of the meetings and his earnest and helpful addresses. The Committee joins with the Institutes in their expression of deep sympathy for the great loss suffered by him during the past year. To Miss Patricia Spereman, Official Cataloguer of the Department of Education, the Committee wishes also to tender its thanks for her valuable services in the instruction hour. The services of all who took part in the programmes or who acted as hosts are also greatly appreciated. It is a great source of encouragement to realize how large a number of library workers throughout Ontario are co-operating in this work and developing surely and steadily the public library system of this Province.

David Williams, Chairman.
 Norman Gurd.
 W. O. Carson.
 B. Mabel Dunham.
 Mary J. L. Black.
 E. A. Hardy, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT: How many libraries in the Province are not yet associated in any way with the district libraries or with this?

DAVID WILLIAMS: I did not total them.

THE SECRETARY: On pages 26 and 27 you will find a list of those who have not done anything.

DAVID WILLIAMS: In our own district I think there were only a couple of libraries not represented.

THE PRESIDENT: That is a very satisfactory report we have had from that Committee.

DAVID WILLIAMS: I move its adoption.

W. J. SYKES: I second that. (Carried.)

MISS BLACK: In connection with the work of the Library Institute, I think I would like to speak of the work that has been done in the West. Our Library Institute out in Western Ontario was organized only two years ago, and since then there has been a wonderful revival among the libraries. Really if the Library Institute Committee did nothing else for Ontario than what it has done for New Ontario it has far more than justified its existence.

In that connection, last year we had the pleasure of having Dr. Charteris with us as our special representative from the O.L.A., and I was empowered to deliver a very hearty invitation to him to come to us again. I do not know whether this is an opportune moment to bring it on, but I do not want Mr. Nursey to forget the fact that the Western District wants Dr. Charteris this year.

GEORGE H. LOCKE: I have been asked to draw attention to the fact that there is an Institute held in Toronto this year. Through the kindness of the Government, which gave us a grant corresponding to the grant given to other Institutes, the City of Toronto held an Institute.

THE PRESIDENT: Technical Education and the Public Library by D. M. Grant.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

At the time your Committee on Technical Education was appointed it was with the view of co-operating with the Department in inaugurating and managing a league of libraries to encourage mechanics in the acquirement of technical knowledge.

We were told that the Department was going to set aside \$3,000 to help those libraries willing to undertake evening classes, and in other ways encourage technical education.

For some reason the Department suddenly changed its mind, and nothing more has been heard of this scheme. At a later date the Department of Education formulated a system of evening classes in connection with the public schools. As a result the original purpose of the appointment of this Committee no longer exists. Still Canada is on the eve of a great development along the line of technical education, and there is work for the library to do in co-operating with other institutions.

Technical books are usually expensive and the average workman can supply himself only to a very limited extent, and is usually ignorant of what books to buy.

It is surely the province of the public library to seek out and supply his needs as freely and as liberally as for other classes of readers.

Even if only a limited number avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them, still the library will have done its duty, and more good will have been accomplished than is obtained from all the fiction in the average library.

In the selection of books care should be taken to get plenty of elementary books for circulation and then stock the Reference Department with books of a more advanced character.

The books should be prominently placed so as to catch the eye of those coming into the library, classified lists according to trades posted up and inserted in the local papers, not once merely, but at frequent intervals. Send to the

manager of local factories your list of books dealing with his trade and ask him to post it near the factory door. The lack of enthusiasm on the part of mechanics is not entirely due to lack of interest but often from not knowing how to begin. If possible a room should be provided where working men could come, read, smoke and discuss matters of interest, without having to go to the ordinary reading room.

The reports from the patent office at Ottawa should be placed in a conspicuous place and attention called to them.

Finally, the Report of the Dominion Commission on Technical Education now being issued should be studied by every Director and Librarian.

D. M. GRANT,
Chairman.

D. M. GRANT: I move the adoption of the report.

W. J. SYKES: I second that. (Carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: Would it not be a possible thing that the Committee on Selection of the Best Books provide a list of those technical books that they consider best?

D. M. GRANT: It was my intention to move that that Committee be re-appointed on Technical Education with special request that they prepare a list of best books on the subject of Technical Education.

MISS BLACK: Mr. President, in making up that list the great difficulty that I have found in lists of best books for technical workers is that they are selected by scholars, by men who are often thoroughly familiar with the actual work, but who are not familiar with the vocabulary of the ordinary workmen; consequently in any lists—especially any American lists that I have had as yet—I have found very great difficulty along that line and I would hope, if we have a Committee organized to do this work, that very special care will be given to that point and that annotations in regard to the language of the work be given.

THE SECRETARY: Is that true of the Pratt Institute List?

MISS BLACK: Not to the same extent, but it is true more or less of all lists. The lists are naturally prepared by cultured people.

JUDGE HARDY: Just a suggestion that would be obvious to all here; it is hardly necessary to make it. But I think in the selection of the technical books that perhaps enough care is not given to the fact that there should be a variety, including elementary books on the subject; for instance, house building, carpentering, etc. A great many books give the elementary features of that particular art or applied science, whatever you may wish to term it, and there are the books graded all the way from elementary treatises up to books such as the International Correspondence School's books and others of highly technical character. I think it is well to endeavor to meet the requirements as suggested by Miss Black; that is, to have the books in a vocabulary suitable to the artizan so that they may be easily understood. I think perhaps that that difficulty is best got over by books of a more elementary character, coupled with others of higher class that are suitable perhaps for more advanced mechanics and those desiring works of the highest technical nature. It can only be got, I think, by a number of books selected on the one subject from elementary kind up to a more advanced.

MR. CASWELL: I think to that list of books might well be added a list of papers, journals and magazines dealing with the different trades. They would be found very useful.

THE PRESIDENT: Would it not be within the scope of this Committee that has reported to add to their duties and submit annually the list of best books on that subject. If they are the best Committee that we can appoint from this Association to bring in report on technical work, should they not be the best Committee to report on the best books suitable for technical work.

MR. LOCKE: Would you incorporate periodicals in accordance with Mr. Caswell's suggestion?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. If you will so move I will be ready to accept that.

D. M. GRANT: That is exactly my idea.

MR. BARNETT: I would like to second that motion and would say in making that list a very clear distinction it seems to me, ought to be made between information and technique. You would be surprised how the two things do get confused, and as a handler of youth when I was in active work I found that the youngest wanted to know how he could use his fingers, how he could do the things; whereas the books from the correspondence schools treat practically exclusively on the intellectual side, the formulæ, the mathematics, the theories that lie behind what the youngest is handling in his daily work, and it is very difficult, without you get some technical man, to select the books that would attract the youngest very much better than the semi-academic book that is issued by the correspondence schools.

THE PRESIDENT: On the motion before us, those in favor of the scheme suggested, would signify in the usual way. (Carried.)

THE SECRETARY: I call your attention to the fact that this Committee was appointed last year by the Association and not by the Executive. If you wish to continue that practice it is necessary to either appoint them now or ask the Nominating Committee to bring in a recommendation.

I think there are one or two names on that Committee might be changed. I do not see Mr. Alexander here.

D. M. GRANT: I move that the Committee be nominated by Nominating Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: I will not be able to accept that. The appointment of this Committee is a function of the Executive and the Executive Committee will appoint it in the usual way.

The next item on the programme is the Legal Committee.

THE SECRETARY: His Honour Judge Hardy will read the Report.

JUDGE HARDY: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, this Report was to have been presented by the Chairman of the Legal Committee. I am sorry he is not here to-day. It has just been handed to me by the Secretary.

I may say that the Legal Committee met here in Toronto on the 21st day of March and that all the members of the Committee were present: Honourable Mr. Justice Kelly, Mr. Gurd, and myself. Inspector Nursey and Dr. Hardy were also present at our invitation.

REPORT OF THE LEGAL COMMITTEE OF THE ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 1913-1914.

The Honourable the Minister of Education, kindly arranged for a meeting of the Legal Committee of the Ontario Library Association at the Toronto Public Library in January, 1914.

All of the members of the Committee were present.

The Secretary of the O.L.A. reported that pursuant to the Resolution of the O.L.A., 1913, the Report of the Legal Committee for 1912-13 was printed and sent to each Institute for consideration. The Secretary presented resolutions thereon passed by the various Institutes in 1913.

I.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

The Brantford, Northern, Georgian and Orangeville Institutes in 1912, passed resolutions asking that the Public Library Act be amended, so that all property liable for school taxes should be liable for the Library rate also. The Northern Institute reaffirmed its position in 1913.

RECOMMENDATION.

Your Committee reported in 1913, that these resolutions involved an amendment to the Municipal Act, not the Public Library Act, and recommended that no action be taken at the present time. Your Committee would again advise that this matter be left in abeyance.

II.

OBLIGATORY GRANTS FROM COUNTY COUNCILS.

The Guelph, Georgian and London Institutes in 1912 asked for an amendment to the Public Library Act compelling County Councils to grant a stated annual amount to Public Libraries in the County.

In 1913, the resolution was re-affirmed by Chatham and Guelph.

The Belleville, Eastern and Stratford Institutes in 1913 passed resolutions opposing such compulsory legislation.

Brantford in 1913 acknowledged voluntary aid cheerfully given by counties in the Institute group.

Stratford, Niagara, Lindsay and York in 1913 resolved to use persuasion with the County Councils to induce them to make grants to libraries.

RECOMMENDATION.

In 1913, your Committee reported that the proposed legislation was too drastic, and in view of the fact that in 1913 only two Institutes have re-affirmed their request for such legislation while three Institutes have placed themselves on record against the proposal, and three other Institutes have resolved to appeal to councils for voluntary aid, your Committee sees no reason to change its recommendation that no action be taken.

III.

THE RURAL FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In 1912, Chatham, York, Eastern, London and Western Institutes passed resolutions calling for the establishment of Free Library privileges for all residents of the Province of Ontario, the Rural Free Libraries to be organized either as Township or County systems.

These resolutions were re-affirmed in 1913, by Chatham, Guelph, Niagara, York, Belleville, Lindsay and the Eastern Institutes.

RECOMMENDATION.

Your Committee reported in 1913, that this question was the most vital one confronting Library workers in Ontario, and recommended that resolutions be remitted to the Institutes for further consideration, in view of the fact that some of the Institutes favoured systems in which the Township is the unit, others, systems with the County as the unit.

A number of resolutions passed in 1913 show how important this question is, but these resolutions show the same divergence of opinion as to the merits of County or Township systems.

Guelph and York advocate the County as the unit, Lindsay and the Eastern Institutes favour the Township as the next unit to be dealt with. Chatham, Niagara and Belleville resolutions ask for the extension of free library privileges to rural communities without suggesting the method of administration.

RECOMMENDATION.

Your Committee believes that the legislation proposed will put the library system in Ontario on a sound and logical basis. We believe that the Township should be the next unit to be dealt with instead of the County. This would be the more practical solution, as it is in accordance with the principle of the Act, which now deals with cities, towns, villages and police villages. The next step logically is to apply the Act to Townships.

Your Committee would ask that they be given power to draft amendments to the Public Library Act accordingly, with authority to submit same to the Department of Education.

IV.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY.

In 1912, the Niagara and York Institutes passed resolutions asking that where there is a Public Library in a School Section it should not be necessary for the school to maintain a school library.

No resolutions regarding this matter were received in 1913.

RECOMMENDATION.

Your Committee reported in 1912 that this matter involved an amendment to the School Act, and should be the subject of a conference with the Educational authorities before any action is taken.

Your Committee re-affirm their recommendation of 1913..

V.

BRANCH LIBRARIES.

Your Committee in 1913 recommended that sub-section 1 of section 23 of the Public Library Act be amended by inserting after the figures "50.00" in the fourteenth line thereof, the following words, "and this shall apply to Branch Libraries which shall in all respects conform to the rules and regulations of the Department of Education."

RECOMMENDATION.

Your Committee re-affirm their report of 1913, and recommend such legislation.

VI.

MEETINGS OF EXECUTIVE OF LIBRARY INSTITUTES.

In 1913 the Georgian, Guelph and York Institutes asked that provision be made for an extra meeting of the Executive of each Library Institute, and that the Education Department be authorized to defray expenses of such meeting.

RECOMMENDATION.

Your Committee recommend that section 23, sub-section 3, clause (b) of the Public Library Act be amended by inserting in the second line thereof, after the word "Institutes" and Executive Committees "thereof."

VII.

RE TITLES TO REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of your Committee's Report of 1913, as adopted by the O.L.A. in 1913, your Committee recommend:

(a) That sub-section 2 of Section 8 of the Public Library Act which provides as follows:

"A Board shall not in any year purchase any land, or erect any buildings or make any addition or alteration thereto exceeding in cost \$2,000.00 without the authority of the Municipal Council,"

be repealed as being inapplicable to Library conditions as they are at present.

(b) That sub-section 1, of section 7 of the Public Library Act be amended by inserting after the word "therewith" in the third line thereof, the following words "And the title to all lands and buildings heretofore or hereafter purchased, acquired or erected for Library purposes."

All of which is submitted—

NORMAN S. GURD.

A. D. HARDY.

H. T. KELLY.

I move that the Report be received.

DR. LOCKE: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Are you willing to accept it in its entirety?

DAVID WILLIAMS: Last year there was an attempt made through the Legislature to gobble our libraries and place them under the control of one class of

the community. I am rather surprised that the Legal Committee have no word on that in the Report whatever, and any information we can get on where it originated and why it originated I would be very glad, for one, to know.

THE PRESIDENT: I have asked Dr. Locke to give a report on that at this meeting this year. We will get some information about it.

It does appear to me to make this Report to be of any value at all there should be a Committee to wait upon the Minister and submit these for his sanction.

D. M. GRANT: That should be taken up clause by clause.

THE SECRETARY: It is within the power of the meeting now to take the Report up.

THE PRESIDENT: We cannot at the present time stop to take this up clause by clause. There is another Report to come in at the present time from Mr. Sykes.

REV. MR. LEE: If this Report cannot be discussed at the present time, can we not accept this Report and then have it discussed at some future period clause by clause?

THE PRESIDENT: I think probably we can do that this afternoon.

C. R. CHARTERIS: I think that properly should be referred to the Resolutions Committee.

REV. MR. LEE: I move that it be taken up clause by clause this afternoon.

C. R. CHARTERIS: I move amendment that it be referred to the Resolutions Committee to be dealt with.

W. J. SYKES: I am seconding Dr. Charteris' motion that it be referred to Resolutions Committee. (Amendment carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: Co-operation of College and High Section of O.E.A., by Mr. W. J. Sykes.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

At the annual meeting of this Association two years ago, the following resolution was carried: "With a view to securing closer co-operation between the Libraries of the High Schools and the Public Libraries of the Province, it was recommended that the President be asked to name a committee of three to confer with a similar committee from the College and High School section from the Ontario Educational Association."

As the committee was not appointed till the close of the meeting it had no opportunity of meeting till last year subsequent to the order of business, reports of committees. Hence this is the first occasion on which the committee could possibly report.

Your committee have made inquiries regarding the degree of co-operation now existing between various Public Libraries and High Schools and are of the opinion that nearly all desirable methods of co-operation are now being employed in one case or another. Your committee are of the opinion, however, that a method that proves suitable in one locality may be unsuitable in another. Hence, it seems wise to make a number of suggestions based on a variety of experiences and to invite librarians and teachers to adapt these or select from them as their particular circumstances may indicate.

I. Supplementary Reading.

Supplementary reading in High Schools is of two kinds—

(a) official and compulsory,

(b) non-official and voluntary.

It may be that in many cases the compulsory crowds out the voluntary. If so, the more's the pity.

(a) Official supplementary reading—

1. The librarian may from time to time suggest to the teachers of English, suitable books for supplementary reading;
2. In some towns packages of books on the list of supplementary reading are sent to the High Schools, there to be distributed among pupils;
3. When books on supplementary reading lists are kept at the Library, special shelves in some cases are provided to which high school pupils may go to see what books on their lists are available.

(b) Non-official and voluntary supplementary reading—

1. At the invitation of the principal, the librarian may give one or more talks to the pupils of the High School on the use of the library and on books and reading in general;
2. Sometimes the reading of books among young people is encouraged by means of reading clubs. Each club is under the guidance of a leader. The selection of suitable leaders is at times a difficult problem, to the solution of which, the librarian, teacher and pupils may all contribute. Travel clubs, history clubs, popular science clubs, Dickens, or Scott, or Shakespeare clubs are only a few of the many kinds that will suggest themselves.

II. Assistance in debates and other compositions—

Your committee believe that there should be, and is in very many cases, co-operation between the librarian on the one hand, and teachers and pupils on the other, in order to assist students in collecting material for debates and other oral and written compositions; it is believed that the librarian could often be more helpful if the teacher would keep him informed as to what material would be needed and when it would be asked for.

III. Your Committee believes that the librarian should be, and is, ready to give assistance or advice as to the classifying and cataloguing of the school library.

IV. Your Committee is of the opinion that in municipalities where the High School and Public School Boards are separate, the High School Board should have the power of nominating one representative, preferably a member of the High School staff, to the Public Library Board. It seems to your committee a reasonable thing that there should be at least one representative of the secondary schools on every Public Library Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. SYKES,
Chairman.

MR. SYKES: I beg to move that this Report be received.

MISS BLACK: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Will you add to that "and referred to Resolutions Committee." I think it should go there.

W. J. SYKES: As this Report consists of suggestions I do not see how anything much more than receiving it can be done. I should be quite glad to refer it to any Committee but I do not see what they would do if they had it. (Carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: I would like to know what schools through the Province—if it would not take too long to answer that question—to what extent has there been any practical relationship between the libraries and the schools, public schools or high schools.

W. J. SYKES: How would you define that?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know; you hint at it in your paper.

W. J. SYKES: There are six on our Committee and in every place represented by member of the Committee there has been this practical relationship—what I would call practical relationship.

G. H. LOCKE: There is the Secretary of Ontario Library Association who is also teacher of English at Jarvis Street Institute. In connection with his class debates and essays and various other things he tells us what he is interested in and what he is doing with his pupils and we get the material ready. Then his pupils come over here in great number, and we give them material and they work out matters for themselves. That is the kind of practical relationship that ought to exist; it exists between a man working in the library and a man working in the school—not by any law but by the interests of the two persons concerned.

C. R. CHARTERIS: We have practical relationship between our school and library in which the supplemental reading is advised by the teacher and is purchased by the Board and supplied to the pupils. Also a number of books are loaned to the schools and students are directed as to the proper class of reading.

D. M. GRANT: I would make the same remark as Dr. Charteris. I would say this, when any of our teachers give to the pupils a subject in composition or debate or anything of the kind the pupils hike to the Public Library immediately, (Laughter) when they could get the same book by stepping into the next room. They never think of going to our library. We have in our library 1,600 volumes and there is not one of those volumes consulted on an average of once a week, and they are down to the Library by the hundred. There is the co-operation. And any book in the Library that is wanted in the school we can get it and we can keep it at the School or any number of them, unless there is a call for it from some outside reader.

MISS BLACK: Mr. President, while I fully agree with Mr. Locke that the relationship between the school and the library is purely that between the teacher and librarian, I do not think that an additional member from the High School to the Board would make any difference in relationship. I do not think of all the teachers who co-operate with me that there is a single one of them who has ever been represented on my Board. We are very good friends at our Board meetings, but it does not add one iota to the personal interest shown in the library, I think, their being on the Board. I think as it happens two of my very best workers on my Board are members of the High School staff, but they would be just as good workers for the Library if not on the Board.

MR. MURCH: In St. Thomas we have made our Public Schools branch librarians and we send a number of books to the school and we have had a blank form that you could supply to the teachers and the teachers fill in the form and tell how

many of that book have been read through the term, and it comes back and is incorporated in our Report. We find we are training young readers to come to the Public Library.

REV. C. R. JONES, Ridgetown: I am glad this question of the representation was suggested in the presentation of this subject to us of members from the Public and High Schools. I am representing the Ridgetown Library.. For a number of year, Mr. J. G. Little, probably well known to some, one of our educationists down in Western Ontario, was on the staff of the Board and did splendid work in connection with the High School, and on his resignation he dropped from the Board and seemingly the connection between the High School and the Library ceased. And some time since I was elected to the Board and found that there was nothing being done in regard to the schools. There was an indifference toward them. I have secured his re-election on the Board and also another of the High School teachers who was formerly in Upper Canada College is on the Board at the present time and our Public Library is visited by the High School scholars now.

MR. HENWOOD: I might just add in regard to this subject that in Brantford we allow the privilege to the Public and Collegiate Institute teachers to select books for the pupils. It has been taken advantage of in Brantford. Probably two-thirds of the teachers from the Public Schools come and make at the beginning of each term a selection of forty books, and in that way the teachers select the books for their pupils.

MR. E. S. CASWELL: Three members of our Board are appointed by the Board of Education, and so far as I am aware that Board has never appointed a teacher to the Public Library Board of Toronto. It seems to me I favor the idea of having a representative of the teaching profession on the Library Board. I have often thought that our Board should have at least one.

MRS. WINK, Port Arthur: I should just like to say that in Port Arthur we have the headmaster of the Public School on our Board, and we have a practical connection with the schools in this way. We always know when there is anything special being done in the schools because the children seem to come down for books on different subjects brought up at the school.

THE PRESIDENT: Appointment of Committees, Nomination Committee. I will accept nominations for that Committee—

The following were nominated: C. R. Charteris, Chatham; A. R. Walker, Belleville; F. P. Gavin, Windsor; E. D. Henwood, Brantford; Miss B. Mabel Dunham, Brantford.

THE PRESIDENT: Committee on Resolutions. I think it would be well not to change that Committee on Resolutions and we would not have any conflict then on Resolutions.

THE SECRETARY: The Committee of last year—I think they are all present here to-day; E. S. Caswell, Toronto; H. J. Clarke, Belleville; J. E. Kerr, Galt; W. J. Sykes, Ottawa; W. H. Murch, St. Thomas.

MR. LOCKE: I move that the Committee be reappointed.

MR. GAVIN: I second that.

THE PRESIDENT: The Annual Report of the Secretary, Mr. Hardy.

THE SECRETARY: Dr. Locke has something to say in his Report in reference to change of Constitution. I suggest that his Report come in now and mine come in this afternoon; mine is quite lengthy.

GEORGE H. LOCKE reads Treasurer's Report.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Statement of Income and Expenditure for 1913-1914.

Receipts.

Balance on hand, March 24, 1913	\$329 61
Membership fees	88 00
Legislative grant	400 00
Refund from Treasury Department, Ontario	236 63
Bank interest	4 70
	<hr/>
	\$1,058.94

Expenditure.

Honorarium, E. A. Hardy	\$237 50
Clerical work for Secretary	48 65
Clerical work for Treasurer	37 50
Telegrams of Treasurer to Executive Committee re Libraries Act ..	9 08
Expenses of O. L. A. Easter meeting	70 00
Incidental expenses	46 31
Printing, stationery, etc.	429 29
Bank Balance	180 61
	<hr/>
	\$1,058 94

MR. LOCKE: Now, in the face of it the bank balance looks smaller*than last year. As a matter of fact it is larger, as we are now closing with the regular year instead of having the years run over into one another as has been the previous fashion. Moreover, this does not include the fees that have been paid for 1914 in any way whatsoever.

In regard to the Treasurership, it would be much easier for one person to handle the secretaryship and treasurership, because the amount of money is not a large amount, although it involves just as much bookkeeping as if it were hundreds of dollars.

I move that the report of the Treasurer be accepted. And in regard to this question I have raised, that that be left to the Executive Committee.

MR. MURCH: I second the motion. (Carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: Now, in reference to the second matter that Dr. Locke has introduced here, if I were asked for a ruling I would have to rule it out of order. If you do not ask for a ruling I think you can pass it on. I do not want to make a ruling on it. Will anyone second the motion that Dr. Locke has made that the office of Secretary and Treasurer be amalgamated?

MR. LEE: I am quite in sympathy with Dr. Locke's motion, because I happened to occupy a similar position myself and I know how difficult it is to divide an office of the kind, but I am afraid that constitutional notice would have to be given of this change.

MR. LOCKE: I make the motion to refer this to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee got notice of motion a year ago, and therefore they would be competent to deal with it.

THE PRESIDENT: I am afraid I would have to rule against that now.

MR. LOCKE: If I move here that this be referred to the Executive Committee you cannot rule against that.

MR. HENWOOD: I second that.

THE PRESIDENT: I accept that motion that it be referred to the Executive Committee. (Motion carried.)

DAVID WILLIAMS: There is notice of amendment—had you not better take that up before you adjourn?

THE PRESIDENT: In regard to the fees it has been moved that a change be made; Mr. Secretary, what is that change?

THE SECRETARY: I move that be taken up this afternoon; there will be some discussion on that. (Seconded and carried.)

Meetings adjourned at 12 to 2 p.m.

MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

On resuming at 2 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT: I have much pleasure in introducing to you Controller McCarthy of the City of Toronto.

CONTROLLER MCCARTHY: It is one of the benefits that the City of Toronto enjoys that from week to week representative associations and conventions are constantly meeting in our city, and after all, we profit more by it than those who come to meet in convention. I am glad to-day, in the absence of His Worship the Mayor, to attend and to give to you the heartiest word of welcome that the City of Toronto can give to you at this time. Not only a word of welcome, but as I said, a word of appreciation of all that we profit by your meeting in our city at this time.

The library work and the work of men and women here to-day representing it is but another indication of the great change in municipal government in the last 10, 15 or 20 years. Year by year there is a constant tendency and a demand for government to become more and more socialistic, and every year we are being called upon to meet new services to our people. The government of this city and the government of every other city is being called upon to-day to expend large sums of money for services that were not dreamt of ten years ago, and just talked of five years ago.

In the matter of social welfare work and playgrounds and many others that I might name at the moment, we will spend this year in the City of Toronto one million dollars upon phases of work that did not enter into municipal government ten years ago. Library work is another phase of it. Just this one thought that I want to bring: in our city it is compulsory that a quarter of a mill on the dollar of our assessment be set aside each year for the maintenance of our libraries. I think that our people here—and perhaps this is true of practically every city and town in Ontario—everywhere our people are demanding these services—they are demanding libraries from us in every quarter of our city. We have a grudge against Mr. Locke, our Chief Librarian in Toronto. When he was first appointed someone may have had some fear as to whether our libraries would become popular or not, but he has made them so miserably popular, sir, that we are being pestered from every quarter of the city for branch libraries. (Applause.) But if our people are demanding libraries and more of them then they must realize that with the passing years we must put more money into our libraries and into the conduct of them; because it is no longer an argument, it is no longer a speculation but the public library work, both reference and circulating, has become a part of our educational system that no city or no town to-day in this Province will dispense with.

I sometimes dream in connection with our library work, and I would almost venture to guess now that Mr. Locke has stored away in his think-tank somewhere a vision of library work and a vision of library service that we have not dreamt of yet in our City of Toronto.

I am not going to trespass longer. I want to say again, that for the City of Toronto we do welcome you. We esteem it a privilege; we know it a profit to have you meet here and discuss the great library work of this Province. If there is anything in our library work that is of service we will be glad that you may gain by it. I am sure if you bring any library thought that is of service, Mr. Locke and those associated with him will have a first mortgage on it before you get away from Toronto. (Laughter.)

Let me say this further thought, that when I said that it was compulsory that we put aside a quarter of a mill on the dollar, I trust that the day is here when the contributions, when the demands for library purposes, will not be compulsory but that an appreciative people will pour out the money necessary to maintain them to the end of the greatest efficiency and service to the people. (Hear, hear.)

I congratulate you in this magnificent work and trust that this Fourteenth meeting will be the very best that you have yet had. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: I am sure we are very much pleased with the encouraging and inspiring remarks of Controller McCarthy representing the City of Toronto. Remarks of this kind help us.

We will have an address from Mr. Banton, Chairman of Toronto Public Library Board.

MR. T. W. BANTON: *Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen*,—I wish to join in tribute to the wonderful progress made by your Association since its organization in the year 1900.

I can recall with some feeling of pride that it was my privilege to attend its second session, held in McMaster Hall. The attendance was but meagre, but what was lacking in numbers, was made up in enthusiasm and faith in the future.

From that small beginning has grown the widespread organization of to-day, its members animated with a splendid enthusiasm and filled with the spirit of the modern library movement.

Not alone is the spirit of this movement confined to the members of this organization and the many library institutes co-operating with it, but it has spread to the people from one end of the Province and Dominion to the other, and from every quarter comes a clamorous demand for the services of the public library in one form or another. It is most gratifying, too, to find that the movement among the people is being nobly responded to by the Legislature and by the various municipal governing bodies of the Province.

There was a time, which I well remember, when the necessary financial appropriations to carry on the work were most grudgingly given, when aldermen and councillors, economically inclined, sought in every way possible, to cut down their appropriations.

To-day, we know that they too have caught the library contagion, and are not only willing, but eager to provide finances to the very limit of their powers, consistent of course with their many other obligations.

All this bodes well for the future of our country, and I may say, for the future of democracy.

For the fact must not for one moment be lost sight of, that this is the age of democracy, and that we are entering upon the time when Demos will, in very deed, be king.

From this arises the necessity for, and the immense responsibility thrust upon the public library in the part it must take in the education of the common people. And also that the library must in the largest possible sense, be purely democratic in spirit.

Andrew Carnegie has said that "Democracy produces as its natural fruit an educated people." If that prove true, all will be well.

Rev. Archdeacon Cody, of our city, in a recent address said: "An ignorant democracy is a formidable danger. Our advance will be perilous unless an increasing number of our citizens know something about the growth of our civic institutions, the character of our government, the teaching of experience about social legislation and the conditions which make wealth and foster trade. The stability of our democracy will largely depend on the number of citizens who believe in knowledge, respect it, and try to gain it."

But while there are those who fear for an ignorant democracy, there are those who equally fear an educated democracy, and perhaps not without reason, from their point of view.

After half a century or more of schools and education more general among the people than ever before in the world's history—what do we find?

Alfred Noyes, the English poet, recently among us, said:

"All around is the breaking up of outworn conventions, and outworn forms of belief."

Modern schools of philosophy from Bergson to Eucken, tell us that "the educated mind can never again take up exactly the same position as it once did in regard to religion and idealism. The great realistic theories have made too great a change in the standard of life, and in man himself, to make it possible for him to revert simply to the old conditions, and the older orthodox doctrines of religion can never again be accepted as a mere matter of course."

And so, with a wider diffusion of knowledge and education, we see fears and forebodings on the one hand, and hope and faith in the future of democracy on the other.

Amid these conflicting doubts and fears, the true librarian and the great body of library workers behind him, will press steadily on, believing and having the most unbounded faith, that in the widest possible diffusion of knowledge, from the professor in his laboratory, to the humblest worker in field and in factory, rests and depends the stability of our democracy.

With an educated democracy we need fear neither the horrors of a French revolution of the masses on the one side, nor the equally brutal and savage "iron heel" of an ignorant oligarchy on the other.

Mr. Chairman,—On behalf of the Toronto Public Library Board, I welcome the Ontario Library Association to hold its Fourteenth Annual Meeting in this our beautiful building, a building we are proud of, not for itself alone, nor its rich resources in the vast number of books on its shelves, and in its many branches throughout the city, but also and chiefly, for the knowledge that it is a centre from which radiates a power and an influence for good over a vast and growing multitude of people, which cannot be measured in a mere enumeration of statistics of circulation in the useful and technical arts, but also in spiritual things, an appreciation on the part of the multitudes passing through its doors, of the beautiful and the true.

THE PRESIDENT: We thank Mr. Banton very much for those hearty words of welcome, and I think myself that being favored by the use of this building, centrally located with all provision that is necessary for our accommodation, is one of the chief sources of our success.

Is there any remark by any of the members present in regard to either or both of these addresses?

JUDGE HARDY: I move that a vote of thanks be extended to Controller McCarthy and Mr. Banton for the very eloquent addresses that they have given us to-day, eloquent and useful as well. I am sure it is an inspiration to all the workers to find men in their position giving such encouraging remarks as have fallen from their lips on this occasion. I have very much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks be tendered to them on this.

MR. ARISON, Niagara Falls: I have pleasure in seconding the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: I have much pleasure in being the medium of this Association in conveying the vote of thanks. Your words have touched us and encouraged us. We feel we are in touch with the men who control the situation, and we thank you very much for your encouraging remarks this afternoon.

The next item on the programme is one which I would be very pleased to omit. I will ask Mr. Carson the Vice-President, to take the Chair.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

"THE LIBRARY SITUATION IN ONTARIO: IN ORGANIZED EFFORT. WHAT HAS BEEN DONE."

BY W. F. MOORE, DUNDAS.

It is always well in the proper conduct of any concern to call a halt and consider what we have done and how we have done it. If any errors have been made, we learn from them and in the future we can regulate our actions that such errors will not be repeated. It would be careless of a ship captain who would not daily or oftener take observations and determine his position. So also would it be in commercial life. Annual stocking is always adopted. If not, there is liable to be a crash. This is the fourteenth year of our existence and we are getting to be "quite a big boy" now, and we should pause and take stock of our proceedings. It is true there is no cloud on the horizon. Our mistakes have been few or none, chiefly due to the fact that since the inception of the Association wise men have been selected to guide our councils, and careful methods have been adopted in all our schemes. It does seem as if Presidents and Councillors, Secretary and Treasurers have been imbued with the one thought: What can I do to advance the interest of the Library Association? The utmost harmony has prevailed. I am a charter member; I have not missed one meeting and I am in a position to substantiate that statement. At first there was some apprehension, reasonably so, that the large centres would dominate the Association and that the Rules, Regulations and proceedings would be very favourable to the large libraries and inimical to the interests of the smaller libraries. Soon the wrong of this was seen, and now I think that no delegates work so hard for the small libraries as those who come from the large centres: Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa,

Brantford, Collingwood and other places. I am of the opinion that very largely the success of our Association is due and has been due to the efficient and unwearied Secretary. He has given up a great deal of his time and very much of his energy to this scheme that lies so near his heart. The Treasurer, too, in his wide knowledge of library work, has advised and helped very materially.

We were organized in 1901 and held our first meeting in the Normal School, April 8th and 9th. There was a very small attendance indeed. Our first President was Dr. James Bain, a kindly, scholarly man, now gone where all his guesses are answered. The first Vice-President was Mr. H. H. Langton, whom we occasionally still see. Second Vice, Mr. R. J. Blackwell, of the London Library. The Secretary was and is Mr. E. A. Hardy, then of Lindsay. The Treasurer was Prof. A. B. Macallum. Councillors: Inspector Tytler, of Guelph; R. T. Lancefield, of Hamilton; Mr. Pardoe, of the Legislative Library, Toronto; Mr. A. E. Geiger, of Brockville, and Mr. A. H. Gibbard of Whitby. We met, I have said, in the Normal School. Our next meeting, if I remember rightly, was in McMaster University, a very small uninteresting meeting. Later we went to the Canadian Institute Building on College Street. These rooms soon became too small to accommodate us, and in 1910 we held a meeting in Physics Building, University, and in 1911 Dr. Locke and the Toronto Library Board very courteously placed these rooms at our disposal, where we hope we may have the pleasure of staying a very long time.

At the beginning of this paper I said we had been guided by faithful and intelligent officers. Let me here present to you the names of these officers.

1900 and 1901, James Bain.

1902 and 1903, H. H. Langton, University of Toronto.

1904, William Tytler, Guelph.

1905, W. J. Robertson, St. Catharines.

1906 and 1907, Norman S. Gurd, Sarnia.

1908, Rev. W. A. Bradley, Berlin.

1909, His Honour Judge Hardy, Brantford.

1910, A. W. Cameron, Streetsville.

1911, L. J. Burpee, Ottawa.

1912, Dr. C. R. Charteris, Chatham.

1913, W. F. Moore, Dundas.

Mr. Hardy was the one and only Secretary. We know a good thing when we have one, and we have kept him there and if he will stay, I think it would be a good plan to keep him there in perpetuity.

WHAT HAS THE ASSOCIATION DONE?

Before we organized, every Library stood as an isolated unit with very little influence even locally. The great majority of them were Mechanics' Institutes with a membership fee and a very high age limit. I do not think there were ten libraries in the Province with open shelving and probably not more than the same number have a standard system of cataloguing. Now, the most of our libraries even in police villages have open shelving. Many of them have at least the card system of cataloguing and nearly all of the towns and cities have the Dewey Decimal or Cutter System. No possible help could be given as to systematic purchasing of books or of repairing them. One of the first programmes had on it for discussion, "Book Purchase," and the loose methods prevailing in many libraries are indicated in some such order as the following frequently sent to a

wholesale book-house: "We have \$100 to spend on books. Please send us what you would consider good books for our library, and will you kindly give us your best prices. You had better mix the books. Let them be chiefly fiction with a few religious ones to give them tone."

You will hear before the meeting closes something about Book Purchase which will show you how carefully this matter is watched and analysed.

But the most important thing the Library Association has done was to organize the whole Province into Library Districts, 15 of them. Each District has its own officers. Their programmes are vised, censored and printed at a central bureau. A little annoyance has occurred in this, but wise counsels prevail and the mistakes made will be avoided in the future. By this scheme of District Conventions, information of the most valuable kind is carried all over the Province. The Department of Education generously, very generously, provided the funds to pay the Library experts, so that locally there is practically no expense. Another reason for our success (and I am not sure but we should have put it first) is the paternal interest taken in the Association by the Department. The late Mr. T. W. H. Leavitt was very friendly to the Association and did all that was humanly possible to further its interests. Next came the present incumbent, Mr. Walter R. Nursey, a man of wonderful energy and executive ability, a man to whom work seems a positive delight and labour a proper stimulant to mental growth.

About this time Mr. Carnegie's benefactions commenced and many a town and city in the Province, which would have found it difficult or impossible to secure money for the erection of a building, have found it quite possible when the case was submitted to Mr. Bertram, Mr. Carnegie's secretary.

The next scheme to be materialized was the Summer School for the training of the Librarians. A wonderful impetus has been given to Libraries by the Department sending forth annually, trained Librarians. Libraries find themselves in possession of literary wealth untold, when their books are properly classified and catalogued and the contents carefully set forth so that even any intelligent reader may get information of the most varied and minute character upon any subject upon which for the time he may be bestowing attention.

To show the growth of the Library Association a few figures might be given. At the first meeting in

1901	there	were	30	delegates	representing	25	Libraries.
1902	"	"	41	"	"	27	"
1903	"	"	33	"	"	25	"
1904	"	"	49	"	"	32	"
1905	"	"	50	"	"	38	"
1906	"	"	45	"	"	32	"
1907	"	"	48	"	"	34	"
1908	"	"	51	"	"	37	"
1909	"	"	63	"	"	49	"
1910	"	"	76	"	"	55	"
1911	"	"	161	"	"	62	"
1912	"	"	144	"	"	60	"
1913	"	"	176	"	"	64	"

The last point to which I shall refer in this paper, already too long, is this: The Government listens with respect to any and all suggestions forwarded to the

Department of Education from this Association. It is seldom indeed that any suggestion or recommendation is ignored. The recommendations forwarded are accepted, and acted upon, if not at once, as soon as the necessary legislation can make the scheme possible.

THE PRESIDENT: The next item on the programme will be The Library Situation: In Finance, by Mr. C. A. Byam, New Liskeard.

MR. C. A. BYAM:

THE FINANCES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Perhaps the question that causes most thought and worry to the average Library Board is that of finance; first, getting ways and means of getting sufficient funds, and second, making them go the entire circle of necessary expenditure requisite to make the Library of the locality proficient.

The sources of the Library income of the Libraries of Ontario are most varied, in fact hardly any two of the Libraries working on the same basis, the revenue coming from the extremes of municipal grants on the one hand and proceeds from sale of work and bazaars on the other.

It is quite true that all the libraries in the Province enjoy the same privileges, and work under the Public Libraries Act, but the various Boards do not seem able to bring about anything like uniformity in securing the municipal grants from the municipal authorities such as they are entitled to under the Public Libraries' Act.

Recognizing that Libraries working under Section 2 of the Act cannot expect to participate in any regular grants from their councils, and also that Section 2 is largely for the purpose of the education of communities, I am taking it that that section was placed in the Act for the relief of communities where a by-law under Section 1 did not or could not pass, and my remarks will largely apply to those Libraries that are constituted and working under Section 1, and as such enjoy certain financial privileges not enjoyed by the others.

Section 1 gives Library Trustees the right to demand (and I use the word in its kindest sense) one half-mill on the net assessment of the municipality for general purposes, not the assessment enjoyed by the School Board, but the assessment which pays the general tax; and where the half-mill is not sufficient a board may request the council to increase the grant up to three-quarters of a mill, but not higher, and the extra quarter mill can only be granted when the council pass the extra by a two-thirds vote.

In Section 12 of the Public Libraries' Act we find the words "the council shall levy and assess a special rate 'sufficient to provide the amount estimated,' etc., etc." Those are the words of the Act, and such being the law, why is it that so few boards live up to their privilege, and allow town or city councils to hammer down their estimates to starvation limits, from a mistaken idea of municipal economy?

The question is raised. Is it possible that our Boards are not receiving from their councils the rates or grants that are their rightful due? I give below a schedule of six communities all enjoying the privileges of a Public Library. I endeavoured to secure information of a like nature from other places, but either the information came too late to be of use, or it did not come at all, but the places enumerated will serve to prove the point that our boards are not all receiving their due:—

—	Population	Assessment.	Municipal Grant.	Library Rate.	Provincial Gov't.	Library Building Revenue.	Total.
		\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
A. (city)	14,500	11,250,000	1,000	.114	251	544	1,795
B. (town)	8,800	6,250,000	1,345	.215	90	76	1,511
C. "	7,000	2,500,000	500	.20	.....	300	800
D. "	3,850	2,500,000	200	.08	.....	.....	200
E. "	2,700	1,250,000	750	.60	125	250	1,125
F. (village)	1,000	375,000	300	.80	97	397	397

It will be noted that in only two of the points named does the board receive from the municipality anything near what they are entitled to according to the assessment. In other cases the municipal grant was not sufficient to make the Library pay its way, and the energy of the board was taxed to raise finances by other ways and means.

This brings me to the second part of this discussion, "other sources," where boards are forced, either by their own ignorance, or penuriousness on the part of the municipal council, to find that the growing needs of the Library are not being met on account of low finance, they are forced to create other sources of revenue. This is perfectly legitimate, but my object in this address is to keep before our boards the necessity of conserving their energies for the real labor of administering their Libraries, and to secure their finances from the source from which they should come. But when a board finds the council objure, and their demands unheeded, they must finance the Library from the easiest source until the municipal arrangements can be amended.

The other sources of revenue will, of course, largely depend on the locality. In some cases it will be necessary for the board to affiliate with the Women's Institute, or Farmer's Institute. If this is not available they may have to form themselves into an entertainment bureau, and hold concerts, lectures, etc., at regular intervals, so that their community will gradually recognize the necessity of patronizing the Board's efforts. It is impossible for me to enumerate in the scope of this address the various schemes by which boards have been pressed, through financial exigency, to lend themselves.

The other sources, then, may be classified as follows:—

1. Entertainment for profit.
2. Solicitation of donations from private individuals.
3. Bazaars and other commercial endeavors.

I can conceive of no other source that might, or ought, to be drawn upon. The Library movement has now passed its infancy and experimental stage, and our communities should be educated to the fact that their library boards are created to administer the Library and not to finance it by an indirect taxation, which at its best is paid by a portion of the community. Imagine our school teachers' salaries and school funds being raised by a bazaar! Are not our Libraries as important institutions, almost, in our present day educational progress as our schools? If we are agreed that they are equally important, or nearly so, should they not receive equal treatment at the hands of our law administration, local and provincial?

How can an improvement in the local council attitude towards the Library be effected so that adequate funds may be provided by that body? In one case, of which I have personal knowledge, a board found themselves in the position

of being financially embarrassed, and the council of the day not being in entire sympathy, and unwilling to make the necessary provision for the board, a member of the board offered himself to the people for election at the next municipal election, and made public the fact that if elected he would be in favor of increased grant for Library purposes, at the same time showing the people that the Library funds were being carefully and properly expended. Being successful at the polls, and candid with the members of the new council, a sufficient increase was immediately secured to place the Library in an independent position, and since that time the Library in question has been improving in every direction because the board now has time to consider the inner workings of the Library, and waste no time in raising finances, further than passing a resolution advising the council of the amount of requisition to be placed in the library rate for the year.

With the general increase of all cost of living our municipal councils are often pressed to the limit of their capacity to keep the general rate of municipal taxes within the safe limits of what the community can pay and prosper. It thus behooves the Library boards, where the councils have fully met their requests, to see that every economy is practised and care used in the proper distribution of the Library funds.

On account of the diversity of conditions in the various localities I can conceive of no set or fixed schedule of percentage for the standing or regular expenditures. Each board must work out its own scale. But there are general observations in this connection which might assist in the proper distribution of the funds. In order that the Library fulfil its proper sphere, expert Librarians must be employed. A Librarian can make or break the Library. The day is passed when the office of Librarian can be filled by any one with the necessary pull to secure the position, or by one who will fill the position in name at least, for a lower salary than those who have proper qualifications, but who must have proper remuneration for their services. The revenue of many Libraries is kept down and the usefulness of the institution to a large extent made nil by the mistaken idea of keeping a Librarian because he or she is cheap. The adage, "The laborer is worthy of his hire," has been forgotten by a great many Library boards. A glance over the report of the Inspector of Public Libraries 1913 "Table A" will surely prove the point that a great many of our Boards are at default in this connection.

You ask, what has all this to do with local library expenditure? Just this that the success of your Library rests in your Librarian, and thus your Librarian's salary should be such that it will command the most efficient service in the community, and the salary therefore devolves into the first item of expenditure. A board must see that every dollar of library funds returns value, and the salary item is just as important as any other in that regard. The public seldom grumble at a tax rate, provided they can be shown that a fair return is given them for their money.

After salary, the next important item that requires close attention on the part of our boards is book and periodical purchase. Again, local conditions should be studied and met. I would say that at least 25 per cent. of the gross revenue of the Library should go into books and periodicals. Of course an expert Librarian can greatly conserve a board's expenditure in this connection; that is, by gradually weaning the borrowers away from the fiction shelves to those of other classes of literature, and in that way getting the whole resources of the library into circulation, instead of the reading being done, as it is now in the majority of

cases, from 25 per cent. of the shelves; the other 75 per cent. of the books resting in peace, and the board being forced to spend large sums in replacing and refilling the fiction shelves.

The smaller communities are often forced to spend a much larger percentage of their revenue on maintenance, heat, light, and caretaking than is the case in the cities, and of course each board in the smaller places must be a law unto itself in this item. And, again, we find a great many of the smaller places under no expense whatever in this regard. These latter, then, are to be congratulated, and should show better results for their money than those who find 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. of their revenue already gone for maintenance.

Every board should give their work proper publicity. In some cases space can be had in the local press without charge. When it can be so had it should be utilized to its fullest extent; but if you have to pay for your space, a small percentage of your revenue should be apportioned for that purpose, and your board will receive value for the time and money so expended.

The Library situation in the smaller Libraries of the province as regards finance is not yet in the position that we would desire. From information to hand in a large majority of cases the revenue from local sources appears to be totally inadequate to meet the situation, and on account of the diversity of reasons for such inadequacy in the different localities, a discussion of the causes of the lack of funds must, in a discussion of this length, be confined largely to generalities. Each individual Library needs the situation discussed on its own particular merits or demerits, and the local situation then made to measure up to what to-day I hope we shall decide is a standard.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, there are certainly some items in that for consideration when the opportunity presents itself for discussion.

We will have another paper on the same subject from Provincial point of view by Mr. O. A. Langley, Lakefield.

MR. O. A. LANGLEY:

THE LIBRARY SITUATION IN FINANCES (PROVINCIAL).

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Ontario Library Association, and

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

At first blush the subject of "Finances (Provincial)" as a sub-heading of our Main Topic for discussion would appear to offer little scope for the speaker, other than quotation of statistics and a review of matters of record in the Public Offices, coupled possibly with suggestions for the future. Closer application to the subject, however, leads the mind to a contemplation of the resultant effects upon the libraries of past changes in Provincial Legislation in respect of aid to libraries, and of interpretations placed upon the Acts governing the financial treatment of the libraries at the hands of the Province; and to a comparison of the effect of what might be termed "stinted treatment" as against a generous policy. A view of these resultant effects and of such a comparison opens avenues of thought as to the great possibilities for betterment of the libraries which could fairly be expected as a result of a still more generous policy in the way of actual cash grants and continued assistance along other lines. From past results it may be said that additional aid would undoubtedly cause the libraries to flourish and to become even greater free educational institutions—open to him who knocks—as well as

harmless and beneficial recreative additions to the communities in which they are situated to an ever widening and extending number of residents and visitors of the community.

Assuming, then, that one of the great purposes and objects of this organization is to advance in every legitimate way the general usefulness of our libraries in what I conceive to be their three-fold aspects as: *Firstly* General information bureaus or as sometimes aptly styled "People's universities" (they should be rich store-houses of knowledge, aiming to have on their shelves the best scientific, general and reference works in all branches of knowledge and learning). *Secondly*, Providers of beneficial recreation (they should aim to provide a varied assortment of good, wholesome fiction in fair proportion to the size of the library). *Thirdly*, Centres for the development of child thought along proper lines (they should to some extent be auxiliary of the school-room). Any injurious results upon the libraries or their efficiency in respect to any or all of these aspects from previous changes in financial treatment must be deprecated, while beneficial results should be noted with a view to further changes along such lines as have shown such beneficial results.

While very complete data is gathered from the libraries by the Government in the shape of annual reports, it is nevertheless almost if not quite impossible to note from them with any degree of satisfaction the effect of changes upon each respectively of what I have referred to as the three aspects of their general usefulness; but we can from the data at hand note the effect upon each library viewed as a whole, and we may, I think, fairly assume that where a library shows an increase in membership, in expenditure on books and periodicals and in circulation that its usefulness has increased, while decreases in the same matters would indicate a lack of progress if not an actual lessening of usefulness, and the failure of a library to report would also in the great majority of cases indicate not only a lessening of usefulness and influence but possibly and even probably a much worse situation.

From 1887 until 1895 Provincial aid to libraries was upon the dollar for dollar basis, up to \$150, that is \$1 was granted by the Legislature for every \$1 expended by the library upon books (not being more than 20 per cent. fiction), and upon the same basis a sum up to \$50 was granted for reading rooms; in addition, libraries with membership of from 50 to 100 persons who contributed by subscription \$25 or more received \$25 additional, and libraries with membership of over 100 who contributed by subscription \$50 or more received \$50 additional.

Under this legislation a splendid growth and development of libraries is found, and many of our present libraries were during these years established in the form of mechanics institutes. In looking over the reports covering this period, however, we must not over-rate the apparently good results, but remember that it was during this period that many of our flourishing communities first established their libraries. The Toronto Public Library, established in 1882, was serving to create increased interest in libraries throughout the whole Province—the establishment of public libraries and mechanics' institutes was, if I may be pardoned the expression, "in the air."

In 1895 the legislation was changed and the sum of \$46,000 appropriated annually by the Province for public library aid to be distributed *pro rata*, the dollar for dollar principle was maintained but the grant was limited to \$200 in cities, \$150 in towns, and \$100 in villages. Reading-rooms continued to receive up to \$50 on the dollar for dollar principle—the grants were subject to an equal or

greater amount being received from the municipality or from membership fees. By reason of the increase in numbers and the growth of the libraries the sum appropriated soon proved insufficient and a *pro rata* reduction in the grants brought about the result that only from 60 to 70 per cent. of the nominal grant was paid. The effect of this reduction is reflected in the returns of the libraries which during these years of reduction, while still showing increases in the number of libraries and membership and circulation, their growth appears to have been somewhat checked, being found much less rapid than in the years immediately preceding, and the number of reading-rooms kept open actually decreased.

In 1902 a construction was placed upon the Act whereby the expression "one dollar for every dollar" was interpreted to mean 50 per cent. of the amount spent for books and periodicals—this construction, with the appropriation still limited, effected a still greater reduction of grant to the smaller libraries, while the larger ones, being able to spend over \$500, received the maximum grant. The effect of the reduction in the grant to the smaller libraries caused by this construction of the Act is also immediately reflected in the returns, which show a falling off in the number of libraries in good standing and reporting to the Department. The smaller libraries experience a period of marking time or falling back while the larger ones are seen to be again improving. This is the situation throughout the period from 1902 when the Act was first so construed until 1909, when the Act as at present in force was passed.

It is distinctly apparent that any lessening of the amount of the Provincial grant has immediately caused a relative lessening in the progress, usefulness and influence of the library, while the converse case is equally true. A conclusion at which I have arrived after examination of the reports covering a number of years is that revenue from local sources is inclined to decrease when the Provincial aid decreases and to increase when the Provincial aid increases. The amount of the Provincial grant to a library is a barometer from which one can prognosticate its coming condition of activity. I am speaking generally, there are, of course, exceptional cases.

Since the Act of 1909, the terms of which respecting grants are continued by the Act of 1912 now in force, the 50 per cent. construction is adopted in express words (with a slight change in regard to the amount allowed for expenditure upon fiction) and additional special grants for reading-rooms and special additional grants for the smaller libraries whose total receipts are less than \$500 are given. The working out of this Act has meant a considerable increase to libraries previously receiving less than the maximum grant, and the results of the increases thus brought about are immediately noticeable in the returns.

In addition to the direct grants to libraries we should notice that in recent years the Government has (a) established the Library Institutes, upon the general benefit of which to the library cause I need not dilate, suffice it to point out that the Government is expending about \$3,000 annually in connection with these inspiring and helpful associations.

(b) It has established and is carrying on a Summer Library School for the instruction and training of librarians at a considerable annual expense to the Province.

(c) It will and does provide free of charge the services of an expert cataloguer or classifier, and pays 50 per cent. of the cost of materials purchased for the classifying and cataloging of books on the Dewey Decimal System.

(d) It will and does provide the services of a departmental book repairer and

binder free of charge, together with 50 per cent. of the cost of materials used for such purpose.

(e) It has made a special provision for struggling, deserving libraries by authorizing a special grant of \$25 in the discretion of the Minister.

(f) It has provided for the expenses of travelling libraries whereby any particular course of study may be taken up in any community desiring it. These travelling libraries are kept up at an annual expense of \$2,000 to the Province.

(g) In 1910 a special appropriation of \$1,000 was allotted for expenditure upon technical books to be loaned to any public library for special use of resident artisans.

(h) It also, I understand, contributes to the expenses of this Association, besides publishing reports of its proceedings.

(i) It pays the expenses of publishing the quarterly bulletins.

On the whole it may fairly be said that generous and liberal treatment has during the past ten years been accorded the libraries by a Government and Minister in sympathy with the work, but as the possibility of greater usefulness of the libraries is apparent, and as statistics show that increased Provincial aid practically results in increases also from local sources, giving thereby added value to the Provincial effort and leading to marked further development and usefulness of the libraries nothing should be left undone which will lead to further Provincial assistance.

Up to a certain point the moneys of each library secured from whatever source must be used for fixed expenditure, and, speaking particularly with respect to the smaller libraries, beyond that point each successive dollar received has a greater relative value in promoting its general benefit to the public than the last. The effect of even more liberal treatment and greater generosity by the Province would undoubtedly lead to a more complete fulfilment by each library of its functions, thereby becoming a much greater boon to the local communities and a much greater factor in the development thereof by the extended dissemination of knowledge and its more extensive power of contributing to the pleasure of life and thought.

The proportion borne by the Provincial expenditure upon libraries is less than 3 per cent. of the whole Provincial expenditure under the heading of "Education." The moneys granted to libraries benefit, or should benefit if the libraries are doing their proper work, every man, woman and child in the community directly or indirectly. All may avail themselves of library privileges—young and old, high and low, rich and poor. The libraries are unlimited and unconfined as to the extent of their power to benefit all classes. Schools, generally speaking—I refer to those upon which the bulk of Provincial expenditure is made—are only for the young. Cannot in all fairness larger grants be looked for?

Legislation in aid of public libraries is not objectionable on the ground of "class legislation," for the library, as I have pointed out, caters to the general uplift of all classes of the community and is open to all:

We should, I submit, endeavor to advance the efficiency of our libraries with such resources as are now at hand, and seek to bring about the actual use of them by all members of the community, so that their benefits may be felt by all and that we may present the better case for favourable consideration in the matter of greater aid from Provincial sources.

There are a few matters which, though not strictly of the nature of financial aid, I would suggest for immediate request at the hands of the Province, as mere crumbs which might be expected to fall from the master's table. These are: (a)

The binding in stiff covers and donation to the libraries of all reports and publications of the Government or any of its departments, including the Ontario Gazette, and particularly that the Statutes of the Province should be donated as are the Dominion Statutes. You know that there is a fiction in our law which is expressed in the maxim "every person is presumed to know the law." An attempt should be made to lessen the fiction by placing it in the power of everyone through the medium of the public library to ascertain the law, or more strictly, I should say the "Statutory Law."

(b) That whereas the Province claims the property in the books of the public libraries, it should pay the insurance premiums thereon.

(c) That where in small communities a public building is being erected by either the Dominion or Provincial Governments in a locality where suitable provision does not already exist for the housing of a library, an attempt be made to secure such accommodation in such public building.

In conclusion, let me urge that we always see to it that we have a good case, well prepared for presentation before seeking additional aid, and that we always have a purpose well in hand to be carried through. Do not let us be found fighting with the main object overlooked, like the Irish football teams when certain English statesmen visited the field of sport and found the game in full swing while the ball was lying unheeded in a corner.

THE PRESIDENT: We have listened to two excellent addresses on this subject of Library Administration, its various aspects. We will follow it now and have this Report of Dr. Locke which was spoken of in the forenoon.

DR. LOCKE:

RECENT LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF ONTARIO.

As there have been so many enquiries from this province, other provinces and even abroad, concerning the recent proposed changes in the method of appointing the members of the Public Library Board in this province, I have collected and arranged the facts as known to me.

1. It was on April 28, 1913, that my attention was drawn to the fact that Bill No. 199, known as the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1913, had passed its third reading and that Section 38, page 17 of this Act read as follows:—

(1) Subsection 1 of Section 7 of The Public Libraries Act is amended by striking out all the words after the word "council" in the 6th line and substituting therefor the words "two by the High School Board, two by the Public School Board, and two by the Separate School Board, or, where there is a Board of Education, four, by it and two by the Separate School Board."

(2) Section 7 of The Public Libraries Act is further amended by adding the following subsections:—

(2a) Of the members to be appointed by the High School Board, the Public School Board, and the Separate School Board, respectively, one shall be the principal of one of the schools under the charge of the Board.

(2b) One of the four members to be appointed by the Board of Education shall be the Principal of one of the High Schools, one shall be the Principal of one of the Public Schools, and one shall be the Principal of one of the Industrial and Technical Schools, and one the Principal of one of the Commercial High Schools, if any, under the charge of the Board.

(2c) If a principal so appointed declines to act the Board of Education shall appoint in his place a member of the staff of the school of which he is the principal.

(2d) The members of the Board as at present constituted shall remain in office until their successors are appointed under the provisions of this Act.

2. The Ontario Library Association had met as usual on Easter Monday and Tuesday and had discussed particularly and at length proposed amendments to The Public Libraries Act, but no such suggestion as incorporated in the above Act was mentioned.

3. The Legal Committee of the Ontario Library Association had met at the call of the Library Association, and its meeting had been endorsed by the Government, which had given its sanction to the call, and had authorized the payment of the travelling expenses of the members. The necessity for the meeting was explained to the Government as the consideration of amendments to The Public Libraries Act which had been proposed in the Institutes or by the Public Library Boards of the Province. The proposed legislation which appears quoted above was not laid before them. The members of this Committee are Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly, His Honour Judge Hardy, and Norman Gurd, B.C.L.

4. As one of the officers of the Association I felt it my duty to notify the members of the Executive Council of the proposed legislation which was about to become law, inasmuch as it had passed its third reading, and nobody connected with the Ontario Library Association knew anything about the matter. At once I received telegrams from all the members of the Executive with the exception, I think, of Ottawa and Hamilton, where the protest was made, I believe, direct to the Government.

5. The Public Library Board of the City of Toronto was holding a meeting the day on which the section was discovered in the Bill and at once arranged to meet the Minister of Education and discuss with him the situation. This was done and a formal protest was registered. Speeches were made in which the members pointed out what the results of such legislation would be to Toronto and then how the other cities would be affected. Attention was called to the fact, which above all others was so apparent, viz., that nobody in connection with the Libraries had had any notice of any such proposed amendment, that it had never been mentioned in any Institute or meeting of the Association, and that the change was put in an "omnibus" bill at the close of the Session, a bill in which there was no other section dealing with Public Libraries. Attention was called also to the speech of the Inspector of Public Libraries at the recent meeting of the American Library Association at Ottawa, where he said that the glory of the Ontario Public Library system was the presence on the Boards of business men who were devoting a great deal of time and thought to the development of the public library movement. He said:—"Surely it is not too much to expect that from a group of people of such diverse occupations a tremendous forward movement should ultimately develop a more favourable sentiment among the masses by arousing in them a realization of the value and needs of the public library."

6. By this time the province was becoming aroused, and so many protests were sent in to me that, the feeling of the Executive Committee having been ascertained, a protest on behalf of the Ontario Library Association was drawn up and signed by the president, the secretary and the treasurer. This was forwarded to the Minister of Education.

7. During the week the newspapers took up the matter and showed how the changes proposed would affect the local Boards. This was mentioned at the opening of the beautiful new Carnegie Library in Hamilton, where it was said that the proposed amendment would force off the board the very efficient Chairman to whom the city owed so much in the development of its Library and the Chairman of the Building Committee to whom is due very largely the new building which is the pride of the city. And so in Toronto, where Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly, who has been on the Board for eighteen years, and Chief Justice Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, and others in London, and other cities and towns, who have given of their time and interest freely to the development of a Public Library would be forced off the Boards.

8. An announcement was made at the end of the week that while the Bill known as the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1913, would be passed (as it had already passed its third reading and needed only the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor when the Section was discovered) there would be a footnote appended to Section 38 by which it is provided that this Section will not come into operation until by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

This, I am told, is the British method of legally describing "suspended animation."

9. Lest it might be thought that this was the first time that the attempt was made to take the Public Libraries out of the hands of the people and place them under the control of the schools, I have found that in 1906 there was such a law proposed, but it was where one might expect it, viz., as an amendment to the Public Libraries Act. It did not survive the initial committee stage, so strong was the feeling against it. In this connection I find that the Ontario Library Association passed the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Ontario Library Association believes that it is in the best interests of the Public Libraries of Ontario that the Library Boards should continue independent of the School Boards, while recognizing the close relation of the school and library, and that this Association instruct its Executive Committee to watch and oppose any such legislation looking to such union."

THE PRESIDENT: I thought it was only fair you should understand the situation. There are a good many teachers—I don't know how many High School and Public School men here to-day; I am a Public School man, as most of you are aware; it would almost seem as if the teacher was at the bottom of this scheme, but the teacher positively has nothing to do with it. I knew nothing whatever of it until Dr. Locke's telegram came to me in reference to it.

MISS BLACK: As to suspended animation, can this Association not do something to give it a decent burial?

THE PRESIDENT: Will you suggest an epitaph?

MISS BLACK: We should have something definite that such a thing as this cannot happen again. Have we any information that will show us that this particular Act will never be revived? Is it dead? Absolutely dead?

THE PRESIDENT: I think we never learned exactly who was the father of the Bill. He refused to identify himself with the child. (Laughter.) I don't think he will ever come forward to name his child and I think the child is buried.

DAVID WILLIAMS: I was just going to say that in agreeing with Miss Black, this is the case where personal vigilance is the price of our liberty. We will have to put ourselves on record that we are opposed to anything like that. I would like to see this Association go on record and reaffirm the resolution that was passed in 1906. Now, it would be well to pass a resolution somewhat similar to it. I will move that resolution.

THE PRESIDENT: The resolution is quite in order.

MISS CARNOCHAN: As one who has been a teacher and who has been connected with libraries for a great many years I would like to say that if it was left to me that decision whether our library should be a free library or not I should say no, just on account of that statement that you must appoint a High School teacher or Public School teacher.

MR. CASWELL: I think the feeling of the Association towards that proposed amendment must be that of the gentleman who, while away from home, received a message that his mother-in-law had died and the telegram enquired of him, "Shall we embalm or bury or cremate her?" He replied immediately, "Do all three; take no chances." (Laughter.) I think we should pass a resolution if we can do anything towards burying this particular clause.

REV. MR. LEE: Before this resolution is passed or this motion I think we ought to have this motion in proper form. Some of us do not remember quite so far back as 1906. Let us have it in the wording.

DR. LOCKE: I read the resolution. (Reads.)

MR. W. J. SYKES: I am quite in favor of Mr. Williams' resolution. It is needless for me to say that I look with a great deal of sympathy upon the teachers, having been one myself for many years, and in our own library I should like to see a representative of the High School Board, which in our city is quite separate from the Public School Board, but this bit of legislation was something done very quietly and skilfully and very nearly accomplished its aim. It is a matter of policy for us to consider carefully whether we would do most wisely to let it remain in its present state, in a state that I am convinced it will never be heard of any more, or whether we should do better to come out and fight. I am inclined to think we ought to consider very carefully the forces to which we are opposing ourselves and whether it would not be a matter of better tactics not to do anything.

MR. W. O. CARSON: I would move in amendment that this matter be referred to Resolution Committee and discussion be left over until six o'clock to-morrow morning.

I think, though, that we should express our thanks to Mr. Locke for the good work that he did in killing that Act. He worked very hard for a few days and I move a vote of thanks to Mr. Locke.

THE PRESIDENT: Out of order.

MR. W. O. CARSON: Well, after my amendment passes.

MR. CASWELL: I would second Mr. Carson's amendment that it be referred to Resolution Committee.

(Amendment put and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: The Library Situation: In Administration. Local, by W. H. Arison, Niagara Falls.

THE LIBRARY SITUATION: IN ADMINISTRATION; LOCAL.

BY W. H. ARISON, NIAGARA FALLS.

The free public library is now recognized as being quite as much a "community necessity" as the public school, and how to make it equally effective, is a very important matter.

The hackneyed phrase "The children of to-day will be the men and women of to-morrow," should not lose any of its force in reiteration, because it is a fact we must recognize, and its recognition by thinking men and women had its result in the establishment of a system of popular and more universal education to better prepare for the duties of citizenship those who had not the opportunity to avail themselves of a college education. To equalize the burden of expense in preparing the greatest possible number to assume these duties, the public school system was originated. The public library has become so closely affiliated in this scheme of popular education as to be an organic part of the system, and therefore to make it of greatest value, as well as a vital force in supplementing and continuing the work of the school, co-ordination and co-operation are first essentials. The primary objects to be attained are the building of character and the broadening of the intelligence of the coming man, thus better fitting him for directing the community interests, extending and permanently improving conditions which make for the common welfare. I believe the statistics show that not more than one in each thousand of the population are inclined to, or have the opportunity to acquire a college education.

However desirable a college or university education may be, its lack does not materially limit success in business life—if at all—because of the opportunities afforded in this scheme of popular education for boy and man to get the essentials, in the substantial work of our public schools. Only a few years ago, on the occasion of the visit to America of a European Prince, a dinner was given in his honor, in the city of New York, by one hundred so-called captains of industry—men who were recognized as distinguished leaders of the American world of business. It was stated that seventy-six per cent. had not received the advantages which a college or technical education are supposed to give, perhaps I should say, do give, for while this instance is remarkable, the last two or three decades have been a period of extraordinary development in all lines of industrial work. Scientific research by college men—men of technical education—has contributed most, doubtless, to that progress. Along with this great development, the necessity for better facilities for keeping in touch with the world-wide industrial movements and having within the reach of not only the captains of industry, but the technical man, the shop workman, the commercial man, the school workers, all the information pertaining to his interests, have developed the library work. The underlying principles of library work are identical with those which govern any industrial or commercial pursuit. There is first, the existing need—the use for which the articles manufactured or stock in trade are required. Articles of utility, materials for sustenance, aids to industry—for comfort, for advancement, for recreation. The man who is about to engage in any of these pursuits, if he is wise, will consider all the possibilities, and if he would succeed, must be prepared to cater to the requirements, and encourage the interest and support of those whom he would deal with, and not overlooking any of the refinements, give the best service, the best value, that reasonable business conditions will permit.

The price of success is eternal vigilance, ceaseless promulgation of his principles of doing business, familiarizing the people with the character and quality

of his wares, by persistent advertising. He can supply all the requirements in his line, but there are others with whom he must compete. He cannot start his machinery to manufacturing, or place his stock upon the shelves, then sit down and expect the people to come in and purchase his goods. A few friends may come in, some for the purpose of buying, some out of curiosity, but not enough to make his business a success until he contributes the essentials that are necessary to success.

It is said that fifty per cent. of the population of any community are possible library users. The statistics show that in most places, an average of only about 20 per cent. are actually making use of its advantages, and only a little more than one-third of this number are borrowers, the other two-thirds using the reading room and reference books.

Would not any business man be glad to have the opportunity to serve 50 per cent. of the population of his community? Would the average business man be content with getting less than half that possible clientele?

The Public Library Act permits and provides for the establishment of a library in any city, town, village or police village. Part I of the Act provides for the establishment of a *free* public library in every sense of the term, by by-law submitted to the electors and supported by tax levy by the municipality.

Part II provides for forming a public library association, by making and filing a declaration covering the purpose, in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, for the registration division in which the association is formed.

The distinction between libraries established in accordance with the provisions of the Act, is as follows:

Public Libraries established under Part I, has its management vested in a board of trustees—which becomes a “body corporate,”—composed of the Mayor of the city or town, or the reeve of the village or township, and three members appointed by the council, three by the public school board, and two by the separate school board, if any.

The funds for the maintenance of the library in municipalities having less than 100,000 population, are provided for in sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Act, by special rate levied by the council of the municipality, to cover the estimate by the Board, but not exceeding one-half mill in the dollar, unless by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the council it may be increased to not exceeding three-fourths of a mill in the dollar.

Sub-section 3 provides for a special rate in addition to all other rates for maintenance of a library in police village not to exceed one-half mill in the dollar.

Library associations formed under Part II, have a board of management consisting of five, or not more than nine persons elected by the members forming the association, from among their number. This board is also a “body corporate,” having similar control and powers of purchase of books etc., to rent or erect buildings for library purposes, enact rules and regulations for conducting the library.

The members contribute fees or otherwise provide funds for the maintenance of the library. Provision is made in Part III. of the Act, wherein public libraries established under Part II. may share in legislative grant.

A library association may therefore receive its proportion of legislative grant exactly on the same basis as a public library established under Part I.

In studying the Public Libraries Act, as amended prior to 1913, it seems to me that both wisdom and earnest consideration of the subject are evidenced. A safe, sane and comprehensive method of organization is embodied in it, and a proper division of the responsibilities of management is provided for, because the representatives of the people from the municipal and educational standpoint, constitute

the board of control. I do not mean to discuss any of the legal phases of the matter, for such questions are properly placed in the hands of the distinguished and able gentlemen forming the Legal Committee of the Library Association. The point I wish to make in regard to the library organization, is, 1st, that the councils, which are the representatives elected by the people to manage the municipal affairs, and in whom is vested solely the authority to levy and collect the taxes necessary for improvements, fire protection and the safeguarding of the people's interests; 2nd, the Board of Education, in whose hands is placed the organization and management of the public schools and which in a great majority of cases are directly elected by the people, and the separate school boards, neither of which has authority to levy and collect taxes, yet are responsible under the laws for the proper maintenance and conduct of the schools—are charged with the appointing power to constitute the library boards.

The whole question of successful library work, depends upon the selection of the men or women who shall represent them, for upon them depends the proper organization of the library and this means, as I have said, upon the basis or principles involved in the organization of any business venture.

1. There is the selection of a manager to conduct the business according to the best known methods, for on that manager rests very largely, if not altogether, the responsibility of making the business pay. He or she will best succeed who possesses a thorough knowledge of the business, which combined with tact, adaptability and unflagging interest, will bring results.

2. Provision must be made for a place in which to carry on the business.

3. The careful selection, with the help of the manager, and purchase of the stock to be dealt in, and its proper display on the shelves.

4. The enactment of such general regulations or rules as are necessary for methodically conducting affairs, and which will most contribute to success.

What I am coming to, is the importance of selecting business ability, which also involves constructive ability, tact, the powers of observation in the men and women chosen to constitute the library board—those who are capable of analysis and willing to accept the responsibilities and faithfully discharge the duties devolving upon them. In accepting appointment, a tacit agreement is entered into with the appointing power to fully discharge *all* the duties pertaining to the office. These cannot be neglected without violating the agreement.

Among these duties are the very important ones of attendance at meetings of the board; the acquirement of such information as will enable them to make suggestion of methods; and concentration upon the one idea of doing the *best* he can to make the business a success.

The law requires and fixes a time for the organization of the Board. A chairman and secretary must be appointed. It is best to have a regular time fixed for board meetings. These should be held at least once a month.

Any business, if to be made a successful venture, requires that attention be given it by those charged with its management. To grasp all its details requires that a member be in frequent touch with it. To enlist personal interest each member should be given something to do—too many standing committees are not good. Three at most will be effective, these are:

1. Finance Committee.
2. Book Committee.
3. Property Committee.

A 4th committee, however, not usually considered as a standing committee, yet most essential, is the "committee of the whole." Where routine duties usually

belong to standing committees, and my experience is that more effective work can be prepared, put into concise form by special committees of two or three, and submitted for final action to the whole board. The personal knowledge and experience of two or three concerning suggestions for improvement may thus be applied, whose services might not be availed of if such subject were referred to a standing committee of which they were not a member.

Success means dividends.

With the organization of the board, and putting into effect the details briefly sketched, we have in the library what in business parlance, is called a "going concern." The public is our managing partner, because it furnishes the money with which we do business. It has the right to know what we have to offer them, and to be fully informed on every phase of the business—has the right to expect dividends, and not to be put off with less than the largest profit the business is capable of paying. If 50 per cent. of the population are possible profit payers, and we only get 20 per cent., it is not enough. Overhead expense is fixed, and 100 per cent. profit, i.e., 100 per cent. increase in business is possible. We should not content ourselves with less. Concentrate effort in some line in which the heart can express itself, and the effort will become a pleasure, and the results are sure to follow.

What may be considered as functions of the library are:

1. To continue the work of popular education.
2. Raise the plane of citizenship.
3. To be an effective agent of good government.
4. Strengthening the community life.
5. To create an environment such that from it will spring the best type of man to be found in any modern civilization.
6. To place within the reach of all, the books relating to all the foregoing and to provide what our educational system lacks in fitting boys and girls for the realities and responsibilities of life.

There may be other equally as important functions which the library should perform, for the ever changing social, industrial and political conditions make it necessary to reorganize and extend the functions of the library; but these, if well done, will pay incalculable dividends on the investment. It will pay—and this thought I would emphasize—just in accordance with what we put into it.

The love for a thing lures success, and if our work is heart work, backed by organized effort and co-operation—mutual understanding, good results are certain.

How we shall go about it is perhaps a question depending on local conditions, but there are certain general principles that I believe to be applicable in any locality. What is most desirable is efficiency of service, if we are to perform any of the functions enumerated, and the first essential is to understand the community need. Supplementing the school work by children's work—as inaugurated in connection with library work—serves to stimulate the habit of reading, and the opportunity is afforded to familiarize the children with the purposes and uses of the library, and through them, the parents.

It is a mistake to assume that though there may be many ways of doing a thing, there is only one way of doing it right. Often there are various ways of doing it, each of which may be classed as right.

The librarian is the business manager upon whom rests the responsibility of carrying out the work in all its details. So much has been said and written about what librarians should be—how they should act—should possess all the attributes of wisdom, refinement and ability—that it may be summed up in the one

comprehensive term—"training." What the trustees of any business justifiably require are "results." In order to get talent that is necessary to obtain results, they are not apt to emulate Diogenes and go about with a lantern looking in the dark places, but are likely to look for what they want among those who are making themselves a success.

Unfortunately, library trustees cannot always secure the most expert service, on account of lack of funds, but the tendency is to get trained service as much as possible. In the greater number of places the old time librarian was little more than the caretaker of the books. He had a pardonable pride in the collection, carefully catalogued them and faithfully recorded each new accession. On entering the library, the atmosphere conveyed the sense that it was a sacred repository of the wisdom of the ages, to be reverently viewed, then—pass out. A deservedly distinguished librarian was Anson G. Spofford, for several years the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D.C. It is said that if he were asked for any book or pamphlet, he could immediately say if it were in the library, who wrote it, when it was written and say exactly where to get it from among the vast number of books in that great library. This training of memory, the ability to classify, to quickly and accurately locate each volume enabled him to render the most efficient service and made him famous as a librarian. Perhaps the ambition to emulate him in these essentials suggested the principles embodied in our modern methods of library work which we find so valuable.

It is this kind of training that is desirable to have even in the smallest libraries to-day. Preparation is necessary to be able to render efficient service and efficient service is essential to success.

A gentleman was visiting a friend in the south. One morning as he sat reading the paper and the old negro servant was pottering about the lower flower doing some lazy work, the master called from upstairs "Jim!" The old fellow made no answer. Presently, he called again; still no reply. Again "Jim!"—"Jim!" was called, but no response was made. The gentleman, rather impatiently said to the negro, "Jim, don't you hear your master calling you?" "Yas, sah" said Jim, "I's hear'd him, but he ain't done swored yet."

Efficient service is prompt service; to anticipate the requirements gives it better value. Training, aptitude, and initiative are essentials. It is not the man who receives high pay who "makes good," it is the man who *makes good* who is given the opportunity to earn a good salary.

If training be rated at 4, Aptitude at 4, and Initiative at 4, the combination is $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$, and not 12. Add to these, Application, at 4 and we have 4 raised to the fourth power $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 256$, and not 16.

Every opportunity that is afforded to acquire training on the part of the librarian should be taken advantage of and co-operation of the library board in this is but carrying out the idea of library efficiency. The earnest, active co-operation of both in this and *everything* that makes for the success of the business in hand will add another and larger factor to the equation.

In local administration, one of the most important factors is that of book selection, which will, no doubt, be ably discussed later, but I want to say a word about fiction. Much has been said about the circulation of fiction and its debasing effect, a great deal of which is not justified by the facts. The reading of good fiction never harmed anyone; it is the trashy kind that does the harm. The managing partner, however, wants and demands a certain amount of it, and it is his right to do so. It therefore becomes the duty of the manager to give consideration to the demand. Herein lies the opportunity of manager and trustees to

accomplish something desirable by the selection of the best class of fiction, and if the same tests are made as are applied to those books selected for the reference shelves, the standard will be raised and proper guidance will secure the co-operation of its readers in the maintenance of a higher standard.

There is the opportunity—why not make it the fact that the library shall mould the tastes of its patrons in the selection and reading of *good* fiction, create the knowledge that what the library recommends is unobjectionable; that the “fad”—if you please—of reading the latest book, without regard to its literary or moral value, shows a lack of appreciation of the value of books.

Be an authority in good literature, a leader in forming the sentiment of having a high standard, of discriminative selection of books and the demand for a high standard of fiction will be created—which will lead to the higher plane of literature. Can the librarian do this? Perhaps, in most cases, when possessing the attributes I have mentioned. Add the fourth factor and co-operation—can there be any doubt of it? With such a combination, some idea can be formulated that will accomplish results. It is true that it is worth something to have a good idea, even if not much use is made of it—but it may be of great value if we put it to use.

Thirty years ago Bishop Vincent conceived the idea that people *wanted* to read good literature, and that many could be benefited and uplifted by being drawn together in a common interest. With the help of Lewis Miller, this idea was developed and the great Chautauqua movement was the result. How many thousands have been made better men and women, broader in intelligence and more discriminating in the selection of books. University extension is another development of the idea. What one man can accomplish is possible for a combination of men working in co-operation to accomplish.

A few years ago a man in the city of Rochester, possessing a great heart full of love for humanity, had an idea that the young men of the city, absorbed in the pursuit of pleasure and growing indifferent to the higher duties of life, might be drawn together and induced to devote an hour each week to the study of the Bible and the Christian religion. He resolved to form a class for this purpose, and developed the plan of having them meet in the vestibule of the church and go with him thence down the aisle to a class room. The first Sunday one young man was induced to come, the next two or three more, and before the end of the year *six hundred* young men marched down the aisle of that church with Mr. Rich. Think you his venture did not pay dividends?

Fifteen years ago Henry Ford grasped the idea of a popular price for a well made automobile. His business has grown from nothing to one hundred and fifty millions a year.

Instances can be multiplied showing what an idea developed—one man—can accomplish.

Efficiency in the organization, efficiency in conducting the business of the library, efficiency in the selection of its books, efficiency in the service rendered, publicity—and efficiency in publicity. One hundred per cent. aimed for, and one hundred per cent. dividends are possible.

THE PRESIDENT: There is another little constitutional amendment suggested this morning. What will you do with that amendment? Will you read that motion?

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

That article 3 (c) of the Constitution be changed to read “The annual fee shall be one dollar for individuals and for libraries according to the following scale:

Places having over 15,000 population, \$5.00.

Places having from 5,000 to 15,000 population, \$3.00.

Places having up to 5,000 population, \$2.00.

THE PRESIDENT: This was before us a year ago and referred to this meeting because it was considered unconstitutional at that time. What is your will in regard to this motion as read by the Secretary?

C. R. CHARTERIS: I move it. (Seconded and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Norman S. Gurd's paper will be taken up.

THE SECRETARY: Mr. Gurd instructs me in this letter to express his regret that he cannot possibly be here to-day and he asks me to say if he had been here he intended to speak on two points in the matter of Provincial Administration. I shall just mention them, however. One was that the Provincial Administration of this Province should be so broadened as to provide ultimately for a uniform system of free public libraries throughout the Province, the Public Library to be like the Public School.

And the other point is that the Provincial library system should be strengthened by the assistance of a trained library school graduate on the inspector's staff. Those of us who have been in this Association for some years know that we have waited on the Minister of Education more than once and tried to show him his duty in this respect. He has always been very willing to be shown and very sympathetic, but he has not got around yet to make the appointment. Mr. Gurd thinks we ought to press that matter. The work of the inspector's branch has become very heavy.

I would move that this matter of trained assistance for the inspector's division and the urging of this upon the Minister be referred to the Resolution Committee to bring in a resolution on this matter to-morrow.

W. H. ARISON: I second the motion. (Carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any discussions on these papers that have been read this afternoon? What will you do with those papers?

MR. H. M. WODSON: I hope there will be a discussion on the papers we heard this afternoon. They were intensely academic, something which some of us will regard as unfortunate; others of us that enjoy them for that reason. To me it appears that, after we have been in existence 13 years, we should not have to receive an afternoon's education along lines upon which we are all more or less supposed to be educated. I would suggest, therefore, that Dr. Hardy—I do not wish to add to his duties but I still believe he has a little spare time—that in drawing up his programme each year that it would help this meeting, it would help those who are going to give papers and it would help him in handling the papers after they had been given, that is preparing them for the printer, if he would take the subject of each paper and jot down the practical points which the Institute would like to have emphasized at its annual meeting. I say after 13 years existence we ought to have learned the lesson of getting to the point and sticking there.

Now, one thing further I would like to mention and that is the reference that has been made to the value of publicity in connection with library matters. There are one or two newspaper men connected with this Association and they will know exactly what I am driving at. It seems to me if we are to look to papers great and small of the Province of Ontario, and as we meet in Toronto, of the papers in Toronto in particular, we will have to produce at our meetings matter right to the point and something in the nature of an active, virile discussion, otherwise we will find nothing but possibly what newspaper men will call two-line heading to paragraph of twenty or thirty lines. Newspaper men are not going to sit at

meetings and listen to a long academic discussion of papers and write live stories for their newspapers.

A DELEGATE: How best can we encourage the public to use the card catalogue system which some of the libraries have adopted?

MR. W. J. SYKES: I do not profess to give full answer to that. I think in the first place one might put above the card catalogue simple directions as to its use printed in large type that any person who is of that state of intelligence to profit by directions may learn the way to use the card catalogue. However, it is perfectly true that that will not help a very large percentage of those who come into the library and have an aversion to card catalogues. Probably one of the very best ways is for the head of circulating department when a new patron comes in and takes out a card to show him the card catalogue, if it is not a crowded hour, show him how the book is looked up, how one finds it both under the author and title and the person who is once shown how the card catalogue works I think very rarely has any difficulty with it afterwards.

THE PRESIDENT: Put the card catalogue right out where a person runs against it when he comes into the building. Don't put it in a corner where a person won't see it.

We have had some papers this afternoon. What are you going to do with those papers; refer them to the Committee on Resolutions?

DR. LOCKE: I move that a vote of thanks be tendered to these persons who prepared and delivered these papers and that these papers be incorporated in the minutes.

(Seconded and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: I will ask the Secretary to read the Secretary's Report.

THE SECRETARY: There are two or three communications should be brought formally before the meeting. I have communications from Dr. Hill and Mr. Chivers regretting their inability to be present. Also invitations from the Secretary of the American Library Association and British Library Association inviting us to attend meeting in Washington in May and in Oxford, England, in August. Also a letter from Mr. Calhoun in Calgary, which I suggest should be sent to the Executive, and invitation from the newly formed Canadian Technical Educational Association to interest yourself in their gathering.

THE PRESIDENT: There is a communication I see there from the British Library Association. I think we should have a representative there. I expect to be there for a couple of months and I should be very glad to represent you. I am not asking this as a favor but as an opportunity I would be glad to enjoy.

MR. O'NEILL: We will take it as a favor if you will go and represent us.

THE SECRETARY: That had better include Miss Black and Mr. Locke, who are also going over there. You are all appointed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

FOR THE YEAR 1913-1914.

It is a pleasure to present my fourteenth annual report as Secretary of the Ontario Library Association for it is again a report of progress in many directions. The development of the library movement in Ontario is steadily proceeding and new activities and possibilities are constantly to be recorded.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee met twice during the year. The first meeting was held on Tuesday, March 25th, 1913, immediately at the close of the last annual meeting. General routine business was transacted and the following standing committees were appointed for the year:

Library Institutes—D. Williams, Norman S. Gurd, W. O. Carson, Miss Mary J. L. Black, Miss B. Mabel Dunham, E. A. Hardy.

Selected List of Books—Dr. C. R. Charteris, G. H. Locke, W. J. Sykes, E. A. Hardy.

Distribution of Public Documents—L. J. Burpee, E. A. Hardy.

Legal Committee—Norman S. Gurd, His Honour Judge Hardy, The Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly.

Co-operation with College and High School Section of Ontario Educational Association—W. J. Sykes, Miss B. Mabel Dunham.

Technical Education (appointed by the Association)—D. M. Grant, R. Alexander, W. Tytler, J. Davis Barnett, W. O. Carson, E. A. Hardy.

Resolutions (appointed by the Association)—E. S. Caswell, H. J. Clark, J. E. Kerr, W. J. Sykes, W. H. Murch.

At this first meeting Dr. Locke gave notice that he would move at the next annual meeting that the Constitution be amended so as to merge the offices of Secretary and Treasurer.

The second meeting of the Executive Committee was held in Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1913. The chief items of business were:

Consideration of affiliation of the O. L. A. with the A. L. A. plan not approved.

Matter of an exhibit of Ontario libraries at the Leipzig Book and Library Exposition, Aug. 17-19. Referred to sub-committee.

Meeting of Legal Committee to be arranged to provide for further consideration of proposed amendments to the Public Libraries Act.

Consideration of plans for furthering the matter of Technical Education by means of public libraries, e.g., by publication of a bibliography of technical works.

Programme for the annual meeting of 1914 drafted.

OTHER COMMITTEES.

During the year the Library Institute Committee held two meetings and the Legal Committee held one meeting. The reports of these have been already given by the Chairmen of these Committees.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

First, the publication of the annual volume of Proceedings. This was issued in good time, and contains a stenographic report of the meeting. The list of the annual volumes is as follows:

1907	74 pp.	1911	123 pp.
1908	56 pp.	1912	128 pp.
1909	103 pp.	1913	128 pp.
1910	87 pp.		

Second, the Summer School held its third annual session in the University of Toronto Library, June 2 to June 30th. The attendance registered 30, and 26 students completed the course. Miss Hester Young, of the University Staff, was Instructor-in-Charge, and the students expressed their warm appreciation of the work of the school. The fourth session is to be held in June of this year. It is very interesting to note from the report of the Inspector of Public Libraries how many of those attending these sessions are in actual library service.

Third, the Library Institutes have been only held and the fifteenth Institute, viz., Toronto, was added to the list. Unquestionably these Institutes are one of the chief features of our Ontario library system and are bringing hundreds of librarians and trustees into contact with modern library methods and spirit. Probably no part of the legislative appropriation for libraries is spent to better advantage than the amount devoted to the Institutes, and certainly no other legislative body in the world deals so generously with this phase of library work as does our Legislature.

Fourth, the Selected List of Books has been duly issued and distributed to a wide circle of readers. It is encouraging to know that some of our libraries are placing these lists in the tables in the Reading Room, so that the general reader may scan the pages and make suggestions therefrom to the Book Committee.

Fifth, growing out of the suggestion of the Executive of the past two years, a beginning has been made in the matter of public meetings to promote library interest. On two occasions your Secretary has been privileged to be present, viz., at Georgetown, and Stouffville and these will be referred to elsewhere. It is to be hoped that library boards generally will assist the Executive to plan a large number of such meetings which can do a great deal to arouse and develop public interest in library expansion.

Sixth, the programme for this Annual Meeting has been planned so as to provide a general stock taking of where we are in library development in Ontario, with a review of the past and a look into the future. The presence of several new names on the programme indicates the widening range of our work and augurs well for future growth. The visit of the Secretary of the Free Library Commission of Wisconsin, Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon, is a matter of great satisfaction, for Wisconsin is our great rival, or better, colleague, in the task of striving to provide adequate library facilities for all the people.

THE SECRETARY'S WORK.

Naturally the work of the Secretary's office has been considerable. The general correspondence and that relating to special activities, have meant about 1000 letters and cards. The printed matter sent out, including Library Institutes, Selected List of Books, Proceedings, Annual Meetings, etc., would total about 10,000 pieces. The work in connection with the Library Institutes has been unusually heavy, owing to the illness or absence of various Institute Secretaries and Presidents, resulting in the throwing of their duties upon the Secretary of the O. L. A. and the enforced absence of the Inspector from several Institutes meant further additional work. It has been necessary on account of the state of our funds to keep down the expense for clerical assistants and a good deal of the clerical work has been done by the Secretary himself. As was said in the report last year the O. L. A. is a going concern and its affairs need practically daily attention throughout the entire year. Naturally the work gets behind at times, but I have to thank my correspondents for their patience in waiting till an opportunity should be available to clear off the work accumulated.

It has been my privilege to be present and give addresses or papers at 6 of the Library Institutes, viz. Brantford Institute at Hamilton, July 14, Georgian at Midland July 29-30, Lindsay at Uxbridge July 31st-August 1st, Niagara at Dunnville Aug. 18-19, York at Runnymede August 20-21, and the Toronto Institute Oct. 24th. I had also the opportunity of speaking at the opening of the Georgetown Library, at a public meeting at Stouffville and at a monthly meeting of the Toronto Public Library Association.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

One event is of especial interest, viz. the opening of the Georgetown library on the 10th of October last. The Congregational Church of that town was no longer occupied and the building was donated by the church for a Public Library. The Library Board raised \$2,000 by subscription to remodel the building and the church was transformed into a library, with reading room, stack room and auditorium on the main floor, and boys' rooms and women's rest rooms in the basement, the women's rest room being intended especially for the farming community who visit the town on market day. The building was a beautiful stone church, centrally located with plenty of light and air and altogether Georgetown has one of the most complete library plants of any town in Ontario.

Three other libraries opened new Carnegie buildings during the year, Beaverton a \$7,000 building and Owen Sound a \$26,000 building. Both occasions were marked by appropriate ceremonies and both libraries are to entertain their respective Library Institutes this coming summer. Hamilton opened its handsome building on May 5, 1913. The building is one of the most complete in Canada, costing about \$140,000, exclusive of the land. Sir John Gibson officiated at the ceremony of opening.

The proposed legislation to change the composition of the library boards by constituting the High, Public and Separate School principals as members thereof awakened such vigorous opposition that the law, while on the Statute Book, is not to come into operation until an Order-in-Council is made to that effect. The discussion in and the resolutions of the Institutes during the summer showed that the Executive accurately judged the feeling of library workers in general throughout the Province in reference to the change. The present composition of Library Boards may be open to improvement, but in the case of any revision the library workers of the Province wish to have the opportunity of expressing their views before any radical change is effected.

A proposition has been made by a Western gentleman to utilize the post offices and the parcel post in the establishment of a national circulating library. One can express appreciation of the need of library facilities for all Canada and the boldness of Mr. Tracy's scheme, and at the same time point out that grave objections can be taken to such a scheme. Passing over the constitutional question of Federal jurisdiction in matters of education, the practical difficulties of such a plan are many and obvious. For example, it would be easy to get the books out into circulation, but it would be very difficult to get them returned and keep them moving.

During the year various enquiries have come from the western provinces on matters of library work. They are looking to this Province for trained assistants and from time to time good positions are being opened for competent workers. Simultaneously with our meeting, an inaugural meeting is being held at Moosejaw, for the formation of a Saskatchewan Library Association, and our Constitution

has been sent them as a suggestion for their organization. The development of library work in the western provinces is gratifying and it is a pleasure for this Association to be of any assistance to them. In this connection I am appending to this report a list of Canadian Public Libraries outside our own province. This list may not be complete but it is the result of considerable correspondence with each province and has been checked by leading library workers in these provinces.

The establishment of the parcel post makes it possible to send books by mail, both within the 20 miles zone and the Province of Ontario, at greatly reduced rates for larger packages of say 4 pounds and upwards. In this respect our parcel post system begins much more to the advantage of the libraries than the system did in the United States. If the 20 miles zone is expanded, as it may be, it will still more benefit the libraries. It is interesting just here to note that librarians in Australia have been seeking free carriage of library books in the mails, but apparently with not much success.

Speaking of other countries it may be of interest to note that a German professor who is spending a year in Ontario recently expressed very high commendation of the Ontario Library System. Its attempt to reach the whole province especially attracted his attention. In library matters at least, we seem to be rather more favoured than even Prussia. In India, however, the Province of Baroda has set in operation a system of public libraries which seems to surpass in comprehensiveness any American or Canadian System. The December, 1913, Library Journal contains a most interesting account of this Indian Province and of the work of Mr. W. A. Borden, an American Librarian in establishing in 3 years this system of central libraries with over 400 smaller libraries, connected therewith. The same number of the Library Journal contains an account of the organization of a Library Association for Russia in 1909 and of its first national convention in December, 1911, at which 350 persons were present in spite of all the legal difficulties surrounding such activity. The March, 1914, Library Journal reports the 14th Convention of German librarians at Mayence, May 15 and 16, 1913, also the 13th Convention of the Swiss librarians at Lenzburg.

Coming back to Toronto, the chief event was the opening of the Dovercourt Branch building on Oct. 23rd, 1913. Built at a cost of \$60,000 (with \$5,000 additional for books and \$20,000 for site) furnished by the City Council, this Branch is unquestionably the finest branch library in Canada. It is a beautiful and well-appointed building and its success from the first has been highly gratifying to the Chief Librarian and his staff and to the Library Board. The children's department has been especially successful, so much so that it has been difficult to meet the demands for books from these eager juvenile patrons. The members of this Association should certainly visit the branch library.

The annual report of the Inspector of Public Libraries for 1913 is again worthy of commendation. It is replete with information and in this year's report the tables showing the circulation of books of various kinds are especially valuable, as is the list of Carnegie gifts to Canada.

One other matter may be referred to here, viz., the increased attention being paid by British publishers to the Canadian trade. It is of considerable importance that such firms as Macmillan, Cassell, Nelson, Oxford University Press, Dent, Ward, Lock, Hodder and Stoughton, and Blackie have their branches or representatives here and that other British firms are represented by the wholesale and jobbing houses, and that still other firms are negotiating for such representation. It means that British publishers see that Canada is a market well worth looking after, and the Ontario Library Association may sincerely wish success to all such effort to bring good British books into this country.

In this connection the display of the publishers and supply firms is again commended. It adds materially to the value of this annual meeting to have these exhibits and library workers appreciate the opportunity thus afforded.

Mention may be made here of the coming meetings of the American Library Association at Washington, D.C., May 25-30, and of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, Aug 31-Sept. 4 at Oxford. Full notices are given in the Selected List of Books XII, 1, just issued. I would suggest in reference to the British meeting that we formally appoint any of our members who are planning to go to England as our official representatives.

CARNEGIE GRANTS, 1913.

Original Gifts.

Caledonia	\$6,000
Exeter	8,000
Gananoque	10,000
Kenora	15,000
Millbrook and Township of Cavan	8,000
Stouffville	5,000
Tillsonburg	10,000
Welland	20,000
Weston	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$92,000

Increases.

Brantford	\$13,000
Essex	1,000
New Hamburg	2,000
Owen Sound	1,000
Pembroke	2,000
	<hr/>
	\$19,000

Parkhill was granted \$8,000 in January, 1914

LISTS OF OFFICERS.

As a matter of record I am appending to my report a list of all persons who have held office in the O. L. A. from its inception to date, and also an alphabetical list of libraries represented.

PERSONAL.

It is a sad duty to chronicle the death of three library workers during the year. In November last, Rev. Dr. Ross, a trustee of the London Public Library, was killed in the streets of New York, while in that city on library business. His death was a great shock and a very serious loss to the whole city, and especially to the Public Library. His character and his scholarship made him an exceedingly valuable member of the London Public Library Board. In December, Mr. W. George Eakins, for many years librarian of Osgoode Hall, passed away after a long

illness. Mr. Eakins was the fifth person to sign the membership roll at the first meeting of the Ontario Library Association, Monday, April 8th, 1901. He took a deep interest in the work of the Association in its early days, though his duties and his ill health prevented him of late years from meeting with us. He was appointed that same year to act with Dr. Bain as the first Committee on the Selected List of Books, the Committee presenting its first report in 1902. During the late spring and early part of last summer, our esteemed Inspector of Public Libraries had the trying experience of watching through the continued illness of his wife, which resulted in her death. The prolonged strain and the deep sorrow were a heavy tax on Mr. Nursey's health and the Minister of Education made it possible for him to have a real holiday in August, practically the first holiday since his assuming his present office. To the many expressions of sympathy from individuals and Institutes I am sure as an Association we would add our sympathy to Mr. Nursey in this great loss.

In January of this year the Orillia Public Library lost a good friend in the death of Mr. J. D. Knox, one of the members of its Board. Mr. Knox was present at the O. L. A. during the last three years and was deeply interested in library work. In the larger field of the American Library Association death has removed one of the outstanding American scholars and librarians, Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites. Dr. Thwaites was the President of the A. L. A. in 1900 at the Montreal meeting and this was an opportunity for many Canadians to meet him. Since then many others had come to know him and held him in the highest respect as a man of the highest character and attainments.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion it is both my duty and my pleasure to record my appreciation of the continued sympathetic interest of the Minister of Education, the Deputy Minister, and the Inspector of Public Libraries and his staff, and also of the many kindnesses of the Chief Librarian of the Toronto Public Library and his staff. The Association at large and the Secretary personally are greatly indebted to these, for without their co-operation the story of progress related above could not be told.

E. A. HARDY,
Secretary.

APPENDICES TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CANADA OTHER THAN THOSE IN ONTARIO.

British Columbia	1. Kelowna.
	2. Nelson.
	3. New Westminster .....Miss Anna T. O'Meara.
	4. Vancouver .....Robert W. Douglas.
	5. Vernon
	6. Victoria .....Miss Helen G. Stewart.
	Provincial Library at
	Victoria...E. O. S. Scholefield.
Alberta	Calgary .....Alexander Calhoun, M.A.
	Edmonton .....E. L. Hill, B.A., M.Sc.
	Edmonton, Provincial
	Library .....John Blue.
	University of Alberta,
	Edmonton .....F. Bowers.

Saskatchewan	Moose Jaw	A. H. Gibbard, B.A.
	Prince Albert.	
	Regina	J. R. C. Honeyman.
	Carnduff.	
	Estevan.	
	Santaluta.	
	Oxbow.	
	Saskatoon.	
	Provincial Library at	
	Regina	John Hawkes.
Manitoba	Winnipeg	J. H. McCarthy.
	Provincial Library at	
	Winnipeg	J. P. Robertson.
Quebec	1. Abercorn.	
	2. Knowlton	Pettes Memorial Library.
	3. Montreal, Fraser Institute.	P. B. de Crevecoeur.
	4. Ormstown.	
	5. Sherbrooke, Library and	
	Art Union.	
	6. Westmount.	
	Provincial Library at	
	Quebec	N. E. Dionne, LL.D.
		F.R.S.E.
	McGill University at Mont-	
	real	C. H. Gould, M.A.
New Brunswick	1. Moncton.	
	2. St. John	Miss Catherine Martin.
	3. Woodstock	Fisher Library.
	Provincial Library at	
	Fredericton	Abram Alward.
Nova Scotia	Halifax	Citizen's Free Library.
	Provincial Library at	
	Halifax	Miss Annie F. Donohae.
Prince Edward Island	Provincial Library at	
	Charlottetown	Wm. H. Croskill.

OFFICERS OF THE ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

From 1900 to 1914.

PRESIDENTS.

- 1900 and 1901, James Bain, D.C.L., The Public Library Toronto. (*Ob.*)
 1902 and 1903, H. H. Langton, M.A., The Library, University of Toronto.
 1904, W. Tytler, B.A., The Public Library, Guelph.
 1905, W. J. Robertson, B.A., LL.B., The Public Library, St. Catharines.
 1906 and 1907, Norman S. Gurd, B.C.L., The Public Library, Sarnia.
 1908, Rev. W. A. Bradley, B.A., The Public Library, Berlin.
 1909, His Honour Judge Hardy, The Public Library, Brantford.
 1910, A. W. Cameron, B.A., The Public Library, Woodstock.
 1911, L. J. Burpee, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.C., The Public Library, Ottawa.
 1912, C. R. Charteris, M.D., The Public Library, Chatham.
 1913, W. F. Moore, The Public Library, Dundas.
 1914, W. O. Carson, The Public Library, London.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- 1900 and 1901, H. H. Langton, B.A., University of Toronto.
 1902 and 1903, R. J. Blackwell, London. (*Ob.*)
 1904, W. J. Robertson, B.A., LL.B., St. Catharines.
 1905, Norman S. Gurd, B.C.L., Sarnia.

- 1906 and 1907, Albert Sheldrick, Chatham.
 1908, His Honour Judge Hardy, Brantford.
 1909, A. W. Cameron, B.A., Woodstock.
 1910, L. J. Burpee, F.R.G.S., Ottawa.
 1911, C. R. Charteris, M.D., Chatham.
 1912, W. F. Moore, Dundas.
 1913, W. O. Carson, London.
 1914, D. Williams, Collingwood.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- 1900 and 1901, R. J. Blackwell, London. (Ob.)
 1902 and 1903, W. Tytler, B.A., Guelph.
 1904, Norman S. Gurd, B.C.L., Sarnia.
 1905, Albert Sheldrick, Chatham.
 1906 and 1907, Rev. W. A. Bradley, B.A., Berlin.
 1908, A. W. Cameron, B.A., Streetsville.
 1909, L. J. Burpee, F.R.G.S., Ottawa.
 1910, C. R. Charteris, M.D., Chatham.
 1911, W. F. Moore, Dundas.
 1912, W. O. Carson, London.
 1913, David Williams, Collingwood.
 1914, George H. Locke, M.A., Toronto.

SECRETARY.

- 1900 to date, E. A. Hardy, B.A., D.Paed, Lindsay and Toronto.

TREASURER.

- 1900 and 1909, A. B. Macallum, Ph.D., F.R.S., Canadian Institute, Toronto.
 1910, H. H. Langton, M.A., University of Toronto.
 1911 and 1913, George H. Locke, M.A., Toronto Public Library.
 1914, E. A. Hardy, B.A., D. Paed., Toronto.

COUNCILLORS.

- W. Tytler, B.A., Guelph, 1900, 1901.
 R. T. Lancefield, Hamilton, 1900, 1901. (Ob.)
 E. A. Geiger, Brockville, 1900.
 A. H. Gibbard, B.A., Whitby, 1900.
 Avern Pardoe, Legislative Library, 1900, 1901.
 His Honour Judge Macdonald, Brockville, 1901.
 Henry Robertson, K.C., Collingwood, 1901, 1902.
 W. J. Robertson, B.A., LL.B., St. Catharines, 1902, 1903.
 H. A. Lavell, Smith's Falls, 1902.
 T. Scullard, Chatham, 1902.
 Dr. James Bain, Toronto, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908. (Ob.)
 Miss Janet Carnochan, Niagara, 1903, 1908, 1909.
 Miss C. A. Rowe, Brockville, 1903.
 Alex. Steele, B.A., Orangeville, 1904.
 W. F. Moore, Dundas, 1904, 1908, 1909, 1910.
 Albert Sheldrick, Chatham, 1904.
 J. P. Hoag, B.A., Brantford, 1905.
 A. W. Cameron, B.A., Streetsville, 1905, 1906, 1907.
 W. K. Smellie, B.A., Deseronto, 1905.
 Rev. W. A. Bradley, B.A., Berlin, 1905.
 His Honour Judge Hardy, Brantford, 1906, 1907.
 His Honour Judge Mahaffy, Bracebridge, 1906.
 J. Steele, Stratford, 1906, 1907.
 L. J. Burpee, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.C., Ottawa, 1907, 1908.
 C. R. Charteris, M.D., Chatham, 1908, 1909.
 David Williams, Collingwood, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.
 George H. Locke, M.A., Toronto Public Library, 1909, 1910.
 H. J. Clarke, B.A., Belleville, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914.

Mrs. E. J. Jacobi, Oshawa, 1910.
 D. M. Grant, B.A., Sarnia, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914.
 W. J. Hamilton, B.A., Fort William, 1911, 1912.
 W. O. Carson, London, 1911.
 Miss B. Mabel Dunham, B.A., Berlin, 1911.
 Miss Edith Sutton, Smith's Falls, 1911, 1912.
 J. D. Christie, B.A., Simcoe, 1911.
 Adam Hunter, Hamilton, 1911, 1913.
 F. M. Dela Fosse, Peterboro, 1911.
 Miss Mary J. L. Black, Fort William, 1913, 1914.
 W. J. Sykes, B.A., Ottawa, 1913, 1914.
 F. P. Gavin, B.A., Windsor, 1914.

LIBRARIES REPRESENTED ON THE EXECUTIVE, 1900-1914.

Belleville, 1909-1914.	Oshawa, 1910.
Berlin, 1905, 1909, 1911.	Ottawa, 1907-1914.
Bracebridge, 1906.	Paris, 1903.
Brantford, 1906-1910.	Peterboro, 1911.
Brockville, 1900, 1901, 1903.	Sarnia, 1904-1908, 1910-1914.
Chatham, 1904, 1907, 1908-1913.	Simcoe, 1911.
Collingwood, 1902, 1903, 1908-1913.	Smith's Falls, 1902, 1911, 1912.
Deseronto, 1905.	Streetsville, 1904-1908.
Dundas, 1904, 1908-1914.	Stratford, 1906, 1907.
Fort William, 1911, 1912, 1913.	St. Catharines, 1902-1906.
Guelph, 1902-1905.	Toronto Public Library, 1900-1914.
Hamilton, 1900, 1901, 1911, 1913.	Canadian Institute, 1900-1909.
Lindsay, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904.	University of Toronto, 1900-1904, 1910.
London, 1900, 1903, 1911-1914.	Windsor, 1914.
Niagara, 1903, 1908, 1909.	Woodstock, 1909-1911.
Orangeville, 1904.	

OTHER CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

SASKATCHEWAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Organized Easter Monday, April, 13th, 1914.

PRESIDENT:

A. W. Cameron, B.A.,Moose Jaw.

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

A. H. Gibbard, B.A.,Moose Jaw.

THE PRESIDENT: We have had a very good resumé of the year's work from the Secretary. Very encouraging indeed. What are you going to do with that report.

C. S. SWIFT: There is one statement in Mr. Hardy's report that appeals to me very forcibly and that is in regard to British Publishers sending books and having representatives in this country. As a representative of the Canadian Free Library for the Blind—a library which has joined your Association this year and which intends to be a regular member—I just wish to say this that in providing books for the blind of this country, books by Canadian authors, Canadian works dealing with Canada or any national subject, are practically nil on our shelves because our great source of supply are the United States and Great Britain for English books. The result of that is that our Canadian blind are almost entirely deprived of access to works by their own authors and we are endeavoring at the present time to raise funds sufficient to have books printed by Canadian authors and dealing with Canadian subjects. And if when the members scatter and go to their various homes and libraries they find it at all possible to interest any person who is at all philanthropically inclined, over and above the needs that they must get for their own libraries, the Carnegie Free Library for the Blind will take it as a favor if you put them in communication with ourselves.

THE PRESIDENT: We are glad to hear from this new member.

I think Mr. Hardy's paper should be sent to the Committee on Resolutions to be incorporated the same as the others.

REV. MR. LEE: I move that the report of the Secretary be received and incorporated in the minutes.

MR. BARNETT: I second that. (Carried.)

EVENING SESSION.

THE UNIVERSALITY OF LIBRARY SERVICE.

MATHEW S. DUDGEON, SECRETARY WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION,

MADISON, WIS.

Introductory. You have as a splendid topic of this annual meeting the possibilities of the library. Back of all our library work must be a full realization of the function of the library. Unless we have strong and clear convictions as to what a public library ought to be and to do, we cannot get far with our plans for realizing its possibilities.

I have formulated what seems to me to be a fairly adequate statement of the function of a library. It is not new; like other definitions it is, of course, imperfect. Neither has it been adopted by the library world. This is the statement: The function of the library is to make readily accessible to every individual in the community such printed material as will best meet that individual's needs.

By the words "that individual's needs" I mean his real needs, many times unrecognized. By the words "to make readily accessible" I mean to place the material before him in such a way as to result in his acquisition of it even though to make accessible means in some cases actually to deliver to him. For example, to place a book upon "How to wire a house" in the library and then to include that book in the list published in a newspaper is not to make that book accessible to an electrician's helper who is anxious to advance as an artisan. In order to make it really accessible to such a man it may be necessary to go to him, to reach him through some of his associations, to inspire in him some interest and to place the book actually in his hands.

In using the words "to every individual in the community" I am using them in their broadest and most literal sense. In the first place I mean by the word "community" something more than the municipality, the political division, the taxing district, which is supporting the public library. I mean to include the rural districts which are tributary to the municipality in which the library is placed. Every farm family and every farm house is a part of a natural community. Each farm house adheres to some city or village as its business and social, and possibly also its educational and religious center. An intelligent general merchant in any city or village could take a map of the vicinity and with a pencil could circumscribe the territory which is naturally tributary to the city or village in which he operates. The territory so circumscribed constitutes the community which I have in mind in using this definition.

When I speak of "every individual in the community" I mean literally every soul who would be listed in a complete census of the inhabitants of this broad community. It would include those who read, those who think they do not care to

read, and those who can't read. It would include the month-old child, access to whom can of course be secured only through its mother but who is nevertheless an individual who may be benefited by the library.

Let me repeat then, my statement of the function of the library, asking you to bear in mind the sense in which I have used these various words and phrases. The function of the library is to make *accessible* (accessible in the broad and efficient sense I have suggested) to every individual in the *community* (literally and absolutely every human soul in the big community I have described) such printed material as will best meet that individual's needs (though he may not himself recognize his needs.)

I feel that we cannot over emphasize the importance of the two words "every individual" nor can we be too liberal in construing the word "communities" in a big, broad, liberal sense. I wish every librarian might adopt as a motto, as a principle governing every plan and thought "I must reach every individual in this entire community." I wish that to perform such a function might be the one big, vital aim of the entire library world and of every separate institution and person in it.

This seems to me the expression of a fairly adequate conception of the function of a library. I am asked to tell you of our efforts in Wisconsin to perform this function—efforts which are not always successful, which are not always as wisely conceived or as wisely executed as they should be. First as to:

The state work. We have tried to organize our state commission work upon this theory, that there is a duty upon us to reach every book needy individual within our state boundaries.

1. *In the city.* We must therefore see to it that every individual in every city in the state is given library service. These city people must be reached through local public libraries. Hence the department of *Library Extension and Visitation*, through which we took to establish, to organize, to maintain, and to make efficient the public libraries in the cities. If a town is large enough to support a public library this department seeks to create a local sentiment for it. It sends speakers, puts articles in the papers, writes personal letters, and does everything in its power to explain why a library will help the town, and to line up the citizens behind the movement for a public library. When the library is established it advises and counsels; it furnishes lists of books and tells how to buy them; it sends workers to help catalogue the books and organize the library; it makes suggestions as to publicity methods to be employed, as to ways of reaching those who do not come to the library; it proposes methods of co-operation with the schools. No matter how old a library may be the commission keeps in touch with it through its publication and by personal visits of inspection. Upon the average each library is visited once or twice each year. About four hundred visits were made during the last biennial period, these visits extending from a few hours to several days.

Sometimes when a public library is small or the support inadequate additional help must be given. To this library we loan a special group of new books, a collection of books in a foreign language, or a study group for those who wish to pursue some subject farther than the facilities of the little local library permit. Two limitations are upon us which we would not change, I think. First, we never grant any funds to a public library. Second, we have no legal right to force a library to follow our direction. But we have no difficulty in persuading them to do as we wish as we are regarded as friendly and authoritative advisors and councillors.

2. *The country districts.* But there are hundreds of thousands of people in

the state who are miles away from any city and who are entirely beyond the sphere of any public library. If we are to reach every individual in the state we cannot, of course, ignore these. So we have the travelling library department. During the last year this department sent out about one thousand two hundred boxes of books, averaging fifty volumes each, to over 700 different communities which without them would have had little or nothing to read. The state loans these books free of charge, the local community being asked, however, to pay the freight. The books are generally located in the local post office, the general store, or in a private residence; sometimes also in a school house or a church. The commission also sends books, magazines, and papers to lumber camps where the book hunger has been most intense, the men sitting and staring at bare walls with not even a newspaper to read. During the past winter the commission has in various ways reached seventy-five lumber camps.

Wherever there is a group of men or women, boys or girls who are willing seriously to study any subject the commission supplies a box of books accompanied by an outline and suggestions for the conduct of the work. There is practically no limitation upon the subjects that may be selected. Present day sociological problems are just now very popular. We have also lately added groups of books dealing with rural problems including dairying, fruit growing, farm buildings and machinery, and other phases of rural life.

3. *Library School.* Because we found that there were not enough trained librarians in the state to take charge of the public libraries and do good service throughout the state the commission eight years ago established a library school. At first our graduates were largely kept in Wisconsin. As the school grew, however, it became impossible to limit it to the training of Wisconsin librarians.

The school seeks in every way to be practical rather than theoretical. The instructors are the same persons who inspect, organize, and visit the public libraries. During February and March each student is detailed to work in some public library in order to become thoroughly acquainted with actual library conditions. Incidentally these students while practicing library science, perform a tremendously valuable service to the libraries of the state in organizing, cataloging, and putting in order those libraries which are in need, of assistance. It is significant of the demand for library workers that of the 173 who have graduated 147 are in active library service, fourteen are married and only twelve are at home or for some reason do not desire positions. The school also holds a summer session of six weeks primarily to train the small town librarians who are not able to attend the longer course. This year for the first time the commission is also training a group of specially prepared students for work in special libraries, legislative, municipal, and professional.

4. *Legislative Reference Work.* Because it was conceived that there was much in print which would make our legislation more effective and intelligent and which would inform our legislators what laws other states and countries were enacting. the commission established the legislative reference library. In this department can be found all that it has been possible to collect on current law making subjects. It has given assistance in the framing of many important pieces of legislation, including the railroad commission law, the public utilities act, workmen's compensation law, the corrupt practice measure, and the industrial commission law. During the session this department through its draftsmen also assists in putting into bill form the ideas of the various legislators.

Purposes and Plans. I wish to call your attention to one thing that in the organization of the various departments and in the division of the activities

between them we have had in mind but one purpose, that is, to reach every individual in the state to whom we can be of service.

We are constantly finding new things which have sadly needed doing but which we have heretofore left undone. A few days ago in the States our parcel post rates became applicable to books. We are trying now to devise a simple, economical, yet effective system which will take any book which belongs to the state directly and speedily to any individual in the state at his home.

There are seven new public tuberculosis sanitariums in Wisconsin. We have just bought several hundred books which will circulate among these institutions, each transfer, of course, being preceded by a thorough disinfection. Our poor farms still shelter a lot of old people, desolated and deserted, who are without library service and who sadly need the books which will lighten and cheer them in their unfortunate situation.

The duty of the city library. It has been suggested that you would be somewhat interested in a reference to the way in which our city libraries are fulfilling, or failing to fulfill, as the case may be, their big function of universal service. It is sometimes hard for the city librarian to realize what is the library's duty to the people of the city; hard to realize that it is its definite function to reach absolutely every individual to whom reading would be of value. This duty of the public library is founded in part of course upon the character of the library as a public institution, it is situated in a public building, its books were brought with public moneys, it is each day maintained by public funds. It is just as much the property of the public and should be just as much the habitat of every citizen as the parks and streets. It ought to serve just as wide, just as inclusive a public. Every citizen, as a matter of course, makes use of the streets and gets valuable return for the money he contributes to them. So likewise as a matter of right he may demand that there be placed in the library and made accessible to him something of value to him whatever his occupation, whatever his social status, whatever his need may be.

These are the questions which ought always to be before the librarian:

Does every citizen in fact get something from the library?

Have we missed anybody?

Are there people who need some printed page (whether they know it or not) who are not getting it?

Is there in this community any book starved soul who, when he was abungered we have not fed, to whom, when he was athirst for information and education, we have not extended the satisfying draught of literature?

If the city library were to issue a manifesto—a message to the public—a proclamation calculated to bring to every individual the realization that the library might be made of tremendous personal value to him, it would be in some such terms as these.

To the Citizen: Was it ever brought home to you—do you fully realize—that no matter what your work may be it is always true that many other men have been engaged in the same sort of work. Those others who have been working at your job before your time, or who are now working at it in other places, have, of course, gained knowledge from this experience through which they have passed which would help you. This knowledge has been recorded somewhere. Would you not like to know why he failed if he did fail so that you need not make the same mistake? Would you not like to know how the man who succeeded so well managed it? (And by the way there is nothing in human life more inefficient than for a human being to fail to learn from the past and to ignore the experience of

those who have gone over the same paths that he is now treading. There can be nothing more inefficient and more wasteful of energy than for one to stumble along learning slowly by bitter experience where failure lies, and attaining success only after many wanderings and mistakes when he might take warning from the failures of others and read the sign boards which point directly to the paths where they have found success.)

Mr. Citizen, there is upon some printed page a history of the failures and successes of these other persons which will help you in your work. It is the function of this library to bring this printed page to you. Will you let us help you in this way?

May I say one thing further; we spend our funds in supervisions rather than in subventions. The success of a public library depends upon the community itself, upon the people engaged locally in the work, and upon nothing else. We do not believe in outside aid. What outsiders do will not get you anywhere. While I value state or provincial supervision and suggestion, let no man conclude that the library in his town fails because it does not receive enough or the right sort of assistance from state or province or government. If a library fails it fails because of the lack of energy and intelligence and enthusiasm within the community itself. It fails because the library board and the librarian are not up to their job. Often we hear the plea "If I had more money I could do more aggressive work." The answer is, "If you did more aggressive work you would have more money." If your library were as useful as it should be your community would consider it as indispensable as the public schools and would support it as willingly. To do library work well is to attract the attention and to command the commendation of the community, an attention and commendation that will spell financial support.

As I speak of some of the things which the public libraries are doing in Wisconsin I am not therefore telling you what we of the state library commission are accomplishing but rather what the various communities are doing for themselves. Whatever credit there is for good work among Wisconsin libraries should be given to the men and women who are working with enthusiasm and intelligence in the cities and villages of the state.

1. *Library and School.* Nothing is more important than to regard the library as an essential part of the educational system. In Wisconsin we have for the last few years been emphasizing very strongly the necessity of systematic co-operation between the library and the public school. The modern library must of course be recognized as a tremendously effective instrumentality for education. It is a summary of what the human race knows—an epitome of the world's knowledge. All educators realize that no one can become an educated person from the study of text books alone. All are convinced that it is impossible to teach history, for example, from text books alone. That person who understands and enters into the spirit of history is the person who reads widely out of the historical and biographical literature to be found only in a good general library.

So the librarian will arrange to bring a history class to the library. There they are taught the arrangement of the library, and the classification and location of the books, what helps in history are on the shelves, and how to handle the catalogues, the indexes, and all the manifold tools found in the library. They are given an opportunity to learn something of the resources of the library and of the possibilities within it. Great care is taken, and this is very important, that the pupils and the teachers do not consider that this library science so imparted to them is an additional branch constituting an additional burden upon them. Instead

we emphasize the fact that we are seeking to aid them in their history work, to bring to teacher and pupil the means of accomplishing their work more easily and effectively.

We have now reached the point where no librarian is considered successful who permits a student to leave high school without having acquired a knowledge of the library, where no teacher is considered efficient professionally who does not help the librarian in attaining this result.

2. *Education of adults.* In working out the problem of education, however, we are learning that it is only a very small minority of the people who have the leisure to attend school. If it is important that educational processes reach every individual, must the public not concern itself in devising ways and means of educating that vast majority who work and who must continue to work, adults as well as children. The working man of forty must be educated as well as the boy of fourteen.

Now the only institution which morning, noon and night, week days and Sundays, summer and winter, can be open to those who can spare from their work only a scant moment here and there is the public library. In other words what the schools do for the minority who can quit work to attend them the library must do for the majority who must work and can learn only as they work.

The library must be the continuation school which is open to the boy who is forced out of the public schools and into the industries before his education is more than well begun. It must be the people's university, the working man's college.

Helping the hand workers. In seeking to bring to every individual in the community that book which would help him in his work the library must not forget the artisan, the man who works with his hands, since it has been demonstrated again and again that the library has for him much of value.

To use a homely illustration: I remember a conversation which I had with a successful farmer who at seventy years of age was living in extreme comfort upon his splendid farm near my home. I suggested to him that probably he had learned all he knew from experience; and that books on agriculture had done nothing for him. He looked at me rather shrewdly and said, "Young man, do you know that I never learned how to put manure on my corn field until two years ago when I got it out of an agricultural book. I would have more money if I had read more books." A man in Milwaukee heard that the department in which he was working was about to be abolished. He came to Sam McKillop, the librarian of the south side branch, and told him his troubles. Together they investigated the situation and discovered that there was likely to be a new department installed in the same establishment. Learning all they could of what it was to be and what sort of equipment the man must have who was to work in it they made a selection of some of the material upon the subject and for six months that man worked early and late at his books. When the new department was finally opened, the employer discovered that among his employees there was no one who seemed to have so full an understanding of the new work as this same man and as a result of his study when the old department was abandoned instead of losing his job he stepped out of the old into the new department and into an increased salary.

I know of housewives who say that from the literature of the culinary art they have been able to learn enough so that they are now in a position where their husbands will admit they are able to cook pies and bake bread and make coffee, which are "as good as mother used to make." I know of salesmen who are patrons of the library because of the suggestions they have received from books upon sales-

manship, and upon the psychology of selling. I know of merchants who direct their employees to the library in order that they may study window dressing, advertising, and other matter relative to their mercantile business.

Exactly one month ago I talked at a community institute which was held in a little village of six hundred inhabitants. The man who has charge of the concrete work for the village had never been in the library. The librarian got hold of a book on concrete and cement work and sent it to this man by his wife. Happening to meet him upon the street some months later she inquired if it had been of value to him. His reply was that the one book had saved that little village several hundred dollars. Formerly all concrete had been laboriously mixed by hand. In the book he had learned that he could use in his work a mixing machine, where to get it, and how to use it. As a result of the use of the mixer he had saved hundreds of dollars for the village.

Recreation. I sometimes think that in this weary old world there are those who need nothing so much as they need rest, relief, and recreation. Sometimes after we have worked hard we seek relief from our labors more than we need instruction or inspiration. "I can conceive of no healthier reading for a boy, or girl either than Scott's novels, or Cooper's, to speak only of the dead," says James Russell Lowell. When we have worked hard we need relaxation. A good love story may do a tired washer woman more good than a treatise on washing compounds. A book of humor and wit, or a tale of adventure, or even a detective story, often one of these refreshes a burdened business man and is worth more than more serious books. And so librarians are not ignoring fiction and the literature of recreation.

The Library and morals. The libraries are helping to build up the morals of the community. "Good books are great things to make good people" wrote a preacher to the commission when asking for a travelling library for his rural community. In every city and village there are too many boys (and men too) on the streets, in cigar stores, in pool halls, in saloons, and too few at home with the family. Books alone may not make a home attractive to the boy but it will help. Every time you give a boy a good book to read even though it be not a great book it lends to keep him out of mischief. A boy at home with a book in his hand is better than a boy on the street with a cigarette in his mouth. And if the older boy who works all day wants to find a warm and pleasant place to spend his evening he can go to the library instead of to the saloon which in too many towns is the only other place in the town where these men can spend the evening in comfort.

Helping the immoral. We have felt too in Wisconsin that librarians have too often concluded that their duty ended when they served those who were striving to help themselves and that there is no duty upon them to do anything for the idle and immoral who are making no honest effort in their own behalf. We have, I believe, scriptural sanction for the doctrine that those who are whole need not a physician, but those who are sick. My own thought is that there are among the loafers around the street corners, among the immoral and criminal in our own jails, many who are where they are because they are drifting and not because they are intentionally bad. Often their lack is two-fold: In the first place they lack inspiration and ambition; and in the second place, they lack knowledge of any industry. Both of these lacks can to a degree be met by the librarian.

I do not altogether like the attitude of a librarian who once in my presence said that a certain reading room ought to be closed because it was always full of low men who were hunting jobs and who had no other comfortable place to which to go. I am convinced that there is a mental, moral, and spiritual need to be met

by the library in supplying good reading in the jails and other places frequented by the unfortunate. I have considerable sympathy with the character in a recent novel who says: "Will you be shocked Martin, when I tell you that my particular *forte* is helping people who have failed through—their own fault! Not misfortune, but drink, gambling, other things, of which they might have kept free, but—didn't! It's a kind old world; every one is ready to help the unfortunate, but when a man has had a chance and thrown it away, when it's 'nobody's fault but his own,' then," she shrugged her slight shoulders, "he goes into outer darkness! People have 'enough to do' helping those who 'deserve it,' and so I do the other thing! I have quite a battalion of lost causes dependent on me now. It would hurt to give them up." (From *An Unknown Lover*, Vaizey.)

And so in Wisconsin we are working with prisons, reformatories and industrial schools. We are beginning to invade the jails and to see what good reading can do for the unfortunates there found.

Serving the Farmer. The city library must reach out into the rural districts. When we have served those within our municipal boundaries we are not through. We must enlarge our borders. We should serve the rural districts because in the first place they need it. There is a greater book hunger in the country than in the city. Sometime ago we made a survey of a district in northern Wisconsin twelve miles square. We found in this thinly populated region twenty-one families. No adult in that district had, during the entire year, read a single book. In four homes there was not even a Bible. In five homes there were no other book than the Bible. In one home in which was a father and mother and ten children under seventeen the total library equipment consisted of the "Foreman's Bride," "Who is the Creator?" "Twenty Years of Hustling," and the Bible. The thirteen year old boy said that "The Foreman's Bride" was his favorite and that he had read it through a good many times. Not the least interesting feature of the survey was that in almost every case some member of the family expressed a desire for books to read.

In the second place we have convinced the city people that serving the country people pays the city itself. They are beginning to realize that there is a definite identity of interest between the city and the country tributary to it; that the city and the country round about are inseparable; that anything which improves rural conditions will advance the interests of the city itself. They are beginning to realize that in no way can they build up the material welfare of the city on a more solid foundation than by attracting to it the farmer from the surrounding territory. Business men's societies, commercial clubs, and advancement associations appeal for the farmers' trade in many ways; why should not the city library seek to attract the farmers' library patronage and help build up the city's trade. In short it is now generally acknowledged that the salvation of the city depends upon the progressiveness and the efficiency with which the city can serve the farmer who brings in the product. We have reached a point now where I know of but one important library in the entire state which does not offer to the people from the outlying districts free use of the library facilities and give them, without charge, the same privileges as are given to the citizen who is within the municipal limits.

I have told something of what we are doing with certain groups. The same sort of work must be done in the same spirit with all groups. There are in every community all sorts and conditions of men and each separate sort and condition needs study before they can be served. The highest and possibly the most difficult duty that is upon us as librarians is to have a big, broad, sympathetic, manly and womanly knowledge of human beings within our reach. We cannot know that they

read or would read unless we know what they eat, what they wear, how they live, what their work is, what their religion is, what their ambitions are.

Sometimes when we as librarians look around us and see the multitudinous and intricate duties that are upon us we are sadly confused and librarianship seems a most complex profession.

As I have held, however, librarianship consists after all of two most simple things. To be a success as a librarian you need have knowledge of these two things and no more. First a knowledge of books, second, and I hold this even more important, knowledge of people. The librarian should know books as you do. The librarian must know people—as you will if you succeed.

If you have ten thousand books in your library, you know something of every book, you know the nature of its contents and to what class it belongs, and how it can be used. Why should not the librarian who is serving a community in which there are ten thousand persons know as much about every individual? You would be humiliated to find that there was a simple book in your library of which you could not speak intelligently. Do you know every person in your community equally well. Every housekeeper, every workman, every boy and every girl. Are there not hundreds of people of whom you are absolutely ignorant.

The persons who frequent your reading room, who present themselves at your loan desk constitute only a small fraction of the public—your public. Possibly a few scholarly men, a number of intelligent women, some well dressed, bright faced, eager-minded children come to your library, but what do you know of the people who do not come? Do you know all about the factories in the east end, do you know exactly what each factory is making, do you know in what subjects the men are interested, do you know whether the women and children in these factories and homes are reading anything, or whether they have ever heard of the library? What do you know about the railroad shops? Do you know that in the west end there are many young Italians and Russian Jews, some of them potential Mary Antins, to whom it is your duty, in part, to make the city the promised land? Do you fully realize that over in the city hall there are city officials, hard headed men of business judgment and common sense, who yet need a touch of the book learning that is on your shelves in order that they be thoroughly efficient? Do you know that you meet every day upon the street young apprentices, ambitious to become master workmen in their chosen calling? Do you realize that the little ones who come for the story hour and for books are not the children who need you most? Are you sure after all that you know your public?

As you run over book selection lists to see if there are books which you need, why should you not literally run over your city directory and its lists of business enterprises in order to see if there are not whole groups of citizens which you are entirely missing in your activities? If you go into a book store, you unconsciously scan the books and note whether you are using the titles which you see about you. Do you, with a similar instinct, scan the faces of the public you meet upon the street and decide whether you are furnishing each of them or could furnish each of them with books.

It is, of course, true that no amount of study upon bibliographic or literary courses will ever give you a genuine knowledge and appreciation of books unless you love books. It is equally true that a cold, scientific survey of human beings will never give you a knowledge of people unless you have in your nature genuine human sympathy and something akin to affection for your community.

But reading books, thinking books, and living with books will bring out more and more your literary appreciation. So also if we assume in you, to begin with,

the average human interest element, studying people, thinking people, and living sympathetically with people will lead to loving people, will lead to a genuine interest and respect and affection for the public—the broad, big, important public of your community whom you serve.

And so I leave with you the thought that your profession is not so exclusively a bookish one as you may think, but that it is a humanitarian profession as well, one in fact, which has two big aspects, a literary aspect and a human aspect.

May I close these remarks with a story of the close of the career of the librarian in a city of about 2,000 people?

It was an unusual funeral that was held in the little city of Stanley, Wisconsin, a few weeks ago. The schools, and shops, and stores, and offices, throughout the city were closed, although the funeral was that of a modest, quiet woman who was always too busy doing things to say much.

Martha E. Dunn, the librarian of the Stanley public library had died of pneumonia and was buried one January afternoon from the public library building.

Martha E. Dunn had no college degree. She had no extraordinary natural equipment, except the ability to project herself into the positions occupied by those around her, and the instinct unerringly to know what were their needs and hopes and ambitions. She had never taken an extended course in library science, although she was no stranger to its technique. To her the library was her home, her occupation, her entire life. She kept her library as a good housewife keeps a home, always inviting, always in order, always managed with economy, yet always operating as an efficient business institution.

All who came to the funeral could not enter the library building and many were gathered around the outside. In one place a group of fifty women, the members of the Home Progress Club, bound together not by any social bonds, in the usual sense of the phrase, but instead by the common bond of motherhood. Neither were the members of the usual club-woman type; they were instead the home-keepers of the community, the wives of the workers in the factories, in the offices, and in the industrial institutions of the city. They were held together because Martha E. Dunn had organized the club, the sole purpose of which was to advance the interests of the home; a club which had studied and discussed among themselves such subjects as "Home sanitation," "The feeding of children," and "The care of the baby"; a club which had been told by the teachers "How the mother can help the teacher," and who had told the teachers "How the teacher can help the mother."

In another group were six hundred school children who had been permitted, upon their own petition, to come from the schoolhouses to attend the services—600 children to whom Martha E. Dunn for years had come on almost daily errands of helpfulness, children who had been gathered together by her into a Civic League, who had taken a pledge for civic cleanliness and integrity, who at her suggestion had cleaned up and beautified their city, who at her instigation had planted flower gardens and vegetable gardens on the vacant lots, who under her organization had made exhibits of flowers and vegetables at public fairs who led by her from school to library knew much of literature and were learning to love the best in books.

In another group were friends from rural districts so remote that they were unable to be regular patrons of the library, but to whom she had sent out packages of books to be circulated among little neighborhood circles. There were members of various church organizations, foreign and home missionary societies, temperance societies, and praying bands, to all of whom she had furnished reading upon the various subjects in which they were interested. There were the ministers who at

her invitation had made the library the source of helpful information and inspiration, with whom she had co-operated in many good enterprises. There were the business men, the lawyers, the editors and doctors, all of whom had come to her for counsel in matters literary. There were the working men into whose homes books had never gone until she went with them and to whom she had opened up means of study and advancement.

In the end she passed away because she had given herself too generously and too insistently to meet the needs of those who were so constantly calling to her. If we librarians who knew her so well, were to characterize her, we could, with absolute justice to the many other worthy women, who are slaving their lives away in small towns for little pay, say of her that she was of all the women we have met most nearly the ideal librarian of the small city library.

MORNING SESSION.

Tuesday, April 14th, 1914.

THE PRESIDENT: We shall have first the Report of Committee on Resolutions:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Your Committee beg leave to report as follows:

1. We regret that a number of important matters dealt with in our report of last year have apparently escaped the attention of the Executive; at any rate we have no evidence of any action having been taken. If consideration has been given to them, we think perhaps the Association might like to know what decision was reached or what action taken. We refer particularly to the resolutions relating to the need of further assistance in the work of the Inspector of Public Libraries; the application of the Customs Department for removal of the duty on gummed cloth for binding repairs; the placing on the programme of this year's convention of a model Story Hour; the submission of a vote at each of the Library Institutes on the advisability of organizing a National Library; and the question of establishing a journal devoted to the interests and work of the Public Libraries. It may be that none of these resolutions of last year's report was neglected, but we should like the Association to know what was done concerning them.

2. We respectfully submit for consideration the following resolutions:—

- (a) That the Ontario Library Association, while anxious always to promote the closest possible relations between the Schools and the Libraries, expresses its unalterable opposition to the amendment to the Public Libraries Act restricting the free choice of the School Boards in their election of representatives on the Public Library Board and enlarging the number of representatives of these Boards so as to give them, practically, control of the affairs of the Public Libraries; that the hearty thanks of the Association be tendered to Mr. George H. Locke for his prompt action in notifying the members of the Executive of the proposed amendment; to the Public Library Board of Toronto for its vigorous and effective protest, and to our own Executive officers for their prompt action; further, we express our satisfaction with the action of the Government in providing for the suspension from operation of this objectionable enactment, and respectfully and earnestly urge that at the earliest opportunity for a revision of the Act these clauses be entirely removed from the Statutes.

(b) That the report of the Legal Committee be adopted in its entirety.

(c) That, in view of the increasing pressure upon the time and energies of the Inspector of Public Libraries resulting from the rapid growth of the Public Library system, we respectfully urge upon the Government the appointment of an experienced Library expert to assist in the outside work of the Department.

(d) That this Association welcomes into its ranks the Canadian Free Library for the Blind as represented by Mr. S. C. Swift, and assures Mr. Swift of its sympathetic interest in his work; that we request our Librarians to forward to Mr. Swift the names and addresses of any blind persons in their localities who might wish to use his Library; and that we urge upon the Ontario Government to make an annual appropriation to defray the cost of publishing in the characters for the blind the works of Canadian authors.

(e) That the thanks of the Association be tendered to Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon for his very interesting and informing address, to Miss M. E. Ahern, Editor of Public Libraries, for her presence at our meeting, and her encouraging and helpful words, and to those of our own Association for the thoughtful and suggestive papers contributed by them.

(f) That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the management and staff of the Toronto Public Library for their kindly and hospitable entertainment of the Convention.

3. We would recommend that the Association provide for the Resolutions Committee appointed at the annual meeting being continued in office through the year, and that they have charge of the preparation of resolutions for the ensuing meeting; and that during the interval the Secretary provide the Chairman of the Committee with copies of the resolutions adopted at the several Library Institutes meetings.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. S. CASWELL,

Chairman.

April 14th, 1914.

THE PRESIDENT: Report of the Nominating Committee and Election of Officers.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Your Committee appointed to nominate the officers for the year 1914-1915 begs to report and recommend as follows:

Officers: Pres., W. O. Carson, The Public Library, London; 1st Vice-Pres., David Williams, The Public Library, Collingwood; 2nd Vice-Pres., G. H. Locke, M.A., The Public Library, Toronto; Sec'y and Treas., E. A. Hardy, B.A., D.Paed, 81 Collier St., Toronto.

Councillors: H. J. Clarke, B.A., The Public Library, Belleville; D. M. Grant, B.A., The Public Library, Sarnia; Miss Mary J. L. Black, The Public Library, Fort William; W. J. Sykes, B.A., The Public Library, Ottawa; F. P. Gavin, B.A., The Public Library, Windsor; W. F. Moore, ex-Pres., The Public Library, Dundas.

Technical Committee: D. M. Grant, E. A. Hardy, G. H. Locke, Miss B. Mabel Dunham.

(Signed) C. R. CHARTERIS.

A. R. WALKER.

E. D. HENWOOD.

B. MABEL DUNHAM.

Motion of Messrs. Lee and Byam to elect officers from the floor of the house rejected.

THE PRESIDENT: The Library Situation; In General Efficiency. (a) Book Selection by W. J. Sykes.

BOOK SELECTION.

BY W. J. SYKES, LIBRARIAN, THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY, OTTAWA.

In discussing the question of book selection we shall *first* look briefly at the people to be supplied and their needs, and *then* at the books available, and the various kinds of guides which it will be best for us to consult.

Let us begin with a fundamental question. What are the chief uses of Public Library books in any community? Roughly speaking we should say there are three: 1, they may afford wholesome recreation; 2, they may assist the various classes of members of the community in their regular occupations; and 3, they may broaden the mind, quicken the sympathies, ennoble the character, or in a general way tend to promote that fine quality which we call culture. In short recreation, the narrowly practical, and general culture, (and in this ascending order of merit) may be regarded as aims of Public Library reading.

Now, if we enquire what books are likely to promote these aims, we of course find overlapping. While it is not often that a book of the useful arts—a narrowly practical book—contributes either to recreation or culture, many a novel, book of travels, or biography may certainly be in its effects both recreative and cultural.

Let us consider for a minute the literature of recreation. "This means fiction" most people will say; true it does, but it means more. Without at all disparaging the good to be derived from reading well chosen fiction, we may safely assert that a varied intellectual diet is desirable and that too much of the food of fancy is apt to result in mental flabbiness.

Some days ago, while I was conversing with an eminent Canadian whose name is, I think, known to you all, he recalled his boyhood days and the pleasure he got from reading books of travel, of biography, and of popular science borrowed from the "Mechanics" Institute in the neighboring village. From such experiences librarians may learn the value of providing books of non-fiction, so attractive that they may for many readers be called books of recreation.

Useful arts is a class by itself; the selection of books in this department must be governed by the industries of the community.

Cultural books embrace those in nearly all classes except useful arts. Of course books of the imagination, be they prose fiction, drama, epic or lyric poems, possess this quality in the highest degree; but the best books in biography, history, travel, some books on sociology, some on science, many in the fine arts distinctly promote culture.

We need not pursue this side of the subject much further, but it appears that every library should preserve some due proportion, and every year's selection of books should preserve a due proportion, between these classes:—

1. Books of recreation including popular science, travel and biography;
2. The more narrowly useful books that enable the people of the community to acquire more skill in their daily occupations;
3. Works of imagination, or those that promote general culture.

If we retain a firm hold on these principles, they will exercise a beneficial regulative effect on our selection of books.

Let us now consider the question, looking not at the people to be supplied, but at the books offered. Practically our work here is found to be of two kinds, alike in method though differing in details.

1. Selecting the best current books—best books of the publishing season or of last year.

2. Selecting the best books of all time in the different departments of literature, e.g., choosing the best biographies whether they were written last year or two thousand years ago, ranging from Trevelyan's "John Bright" to the admirable portrait gallery from Plutarch. Obviously the new books as a class are less important, though at times, perhaps because of aggressive advertising, they seem to usurp the first place. We shall deal with them first.

A word as to methods of book selection that are to be avoided. (1) Do not write to a dealer to send you a box of books on approval. This is not book selection at all. It is merely an invitation to the publisher to unload on you the stock that more careful purchasers have rejected. (2) Do not buy largely from publishers' samples. Attractive exteriors and titles and the persuasive ways of book travellers may sway your judgment from the wisest course. (3) Do not buy books from agents. They rarely have what a library wants, and if in some cases they have, they ask twice the value for it.

Where, then, shall we find trustworthy guides to the best books of the season, of this year and last? We shall take up the guides, one by one, and comment frankly on their qualities as they appear to us.

(1) The annual selected list of books of the preceding year recommended by the Ontario Library Association (part I of each volume). This I need not describe; you all know and perhaps use it. There is danger, however, of our own guide to book selection falling between two stools. It is too extended for the small libraries, while the larger libraries select independently of it. The New York State Library publishes each year a guide to the best 250 books of the previous year. My experience at the Eastern Institute, however, leads me to believe that the list of the 100 best books of the past year would really meet most closely the actual needs of the majority of our libraries.

(2) The American Library Association monthly is a very valuable guide. It should be taken and carefully read by every librarian who spends at least \$200 a year on books. Of course the point of view of an Ontario library is somewhat different from that of a library in, say, Wisconsin. A list of the best books for one does not exactly coincide with the list of the best books for the other. Yet the notes and brief descriptions of the books recommended in the A.L.A. monthly enable one to decide which of these books one may advise his Board to purchase.

(3) Book reviews in U.S. Periodicals. Probably three of the best book reviews in the United States are the New York Nation, the Chicago Dial, and the New York Times Saturday Book Review. My personal preference is for the Nation and the Dial. Their high standard of criticism, their independence (they are not connected with any publishing house), their fearlessness (they are ready to call the best seller of the month worthless trash if need be), make them excellent guides. With these publications to direct us, we have a field of American books large enough probably for any library representative here.

(4) English Guides.

1. The Librarian and Book World. In this valuable periodical, published in London, there appears every month a list of the best books, annotated and classified under the direction of Mr. Arthur J. Hawkes, of the National Library of Wales. On the whole, as far as I know, this is the best guide for a librarian to the current books published in England. As in the case of the A.L.A. monthly, Mr. Hawkes furnishes descriptive notes and often tables of contents, so that one may intelligently select those books that would be most helpful to his own community.

2. The London Athenaeum is the finest of all critical reviews in the English language; it has been called "The stern watch-tower of literature." While appreciative of good work it is often severe with blundering and aimless writers, particularly in the realm of fiction, and its incisive frankness is quite refreshing. Here are some remarks taken from one number: "A sentimental and floridly written story;" "It is a matter for regret that Mr. Blyth cannot write with less unpleasantness and that his choice of subjects is not more agreeable;" "This story does not please us, and we doubt gravely if it will please the public;" and again, "A weak and somewhat artificial story." After such comments we are ready to trust remarks like these: "A clever and brightly written novel;" "The freshness and wit of the story afford ample compensation;" and this, "The main idea is well developed and the story a clever study of feminine psychology." If one reads any English review at all, he should read the Athenaeum.

3. If we were to select another English review, we might choose at random among several, such as The Spectator, the Nation, the Saturday Westminster Gazette, and the Times Literary Supplement. Often the reviews in these will be somewhat coloured by political considerations; the Spectator and the Times being Conservative, and the Nation and the Westminster Gazette being Liberal. The Westminster Gazette is the cheapest of all, only one penny weekly, and its reviews are probably as satisfactory as any other. When you read reviews mark them with pencil, and in order that you may not lose your labour, make a card for each book that you decide to get either now or later for your library.

To sum up, then, in regard to current books:

1. There are so many published that trustworthy guides are necessary if we are to choose well.

2. For the average Librarian spending \$200 a year or more on books, the following guides at least are desirable:—

- (a) The O.L.A. yearly;
- (b) The A.L.A. monthly booklist;
- (c) The English Librarian and Book World, monthly.

In addition it is desirable that there should be among the periodicals, the Athenaeum, the Saturday Westminster Gazette, The New York Nation, and the Chicago Dial.

We now come to the question of selecting the best books of all time. At first this sounds like a platitude, and perhaps you will say, "I have the best books already." Let us look into the matter more closely. Suppose you go to work to prepare a list of the best 200 biographies for your readers. While doing this you are to use all the helps possible, Canadian, English, and American, but are not

to look at your catalogue of books. You finish the list and compare it with your catalogue. Do you think no gaps in your library will be disclosed? Will you not find that some standard book that you should have is missing? If not you are very lucky.

Suppose now you extend your bibliographical researches to geography and travel, and prepare a list of the best books in travel and description covering all the countries of the earth, and giving due emphasis to those in which we are most interested. Again will no gaps in your library be revealed? This, then, is the duty and opportunity that I wish to emphasize—that of filling up the gaps in the standard books of all departments.

Of course anyone's list of standard books will vary according to the present size of his library, or to its estimated size five years hence. It is clear that the list of the best biographies adequate for a library of 10,000 volumes would not contain works that should be found in a library of 25,000 to 50,000 volumes. Every librarian, then, is to fix in his mind a scale of size and to work accordingly.

Again it becomes a question of trustworthy guides. I shall run over in a general way the chief guides to standard books, making, as before, such comments on each as seem to be called for.

1. Our Ontario quarterly list, though a few bibliographies have appeared in it, will not be of much help in this work, but there are several helps published in England of the greatest importance. A comparatively small and inexpensive volume that I think every library in Ontario should possess is "Books that count," published by Black, sold by Macmillan, Toronto, at 6s. It lists about 5,500 books. It is conceived on popular lines and takes note, not so much of books for the scholar and specialist, as of those that "present concisely in a general way to the average intelligent reader clearly and authoritatively the aspects of the subjects with which they deal." In some directions, such as history and geography of Canada and United States, its lists may have to be extended, while in others, such as philosophy and theology, its recommendations, though excellent, would more than meet the requirements of moderate-sized Ontario libraries.

2. Another excellent guide is Nelson's Standard Books in 4 volumes. Vol. 4 contains the index of titles and authors. It has a loose-leaf binding so that pages with new titles may be inserted when desired. There are 750 pages to a volume and the price is 21s. per volume. This I have found for our purpose in Ottawa, on the whole, the most valuable bibliography. I have used it for compiling several lists, from books on poultry, and carpentry and building to biography, and find that it supplies the needed supplement and corrective to the A.L.A. lists of 1905 and 1904-11. In biography it includes such books as Pope's Life of Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Makers of Canada Series. Yet no such book should be accepted as perfect, and among omissions in this I note Life and Letters of E. A. Freeman, by Stevens, and the Letters and Memoirs of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, by his brother Wm. Henry Rossetti. However, every library that can afford it should possess a copy of Nelson's Standard Books.

3. "The Best Books," by Sonnenschein, vols. 1 and 2 published, vol. 3 promised for this year, is a revision of a valuable guide published 18 years ago. This is an extremely lengthy bibliography, (vol. 2 has an enormously long list of books on geography and travel) and is not to be recommended to any but the largest libraries.

4. The A.L.A. catalogue, 8,000 titles, and the A.L.A. catalogue 1904-11, 3,000 titles, are standard bibliographies that you all know and that every library that

spends over \$200 a year on books should possess. Of course our point of view differs somewhat from that of our American friends. We are more interested in Canadian and British history and geography and in any books describing parts of the British Empire than they are, and we are not so much interested in every State of the Union or in the Sandwich Islands or the Phillipines as they are. Perhaps also certain novels that would prove most interesting to people in Indiana would be regarded by us with indifference, while we might take a great interest in certain works of fiction dealing with, say, life in England, or South Africa, or Australia, which our friends across the border would pass by. Again in regard to juvenile books, we are not so much interested in the exploits of Commander Perry on Lake Erie as in the battle between the "Chesapeake" and the "Shannon," and for all this we, as Canadian librarians, must make allowance. Nevertheless, no Ontario library of any size can get along without these admirable guides to the best books.

It may be that this paper will be more helpful if I conclude by referring in detail to my experience in filling the gaps in standard fiction in our own library. As to scale, I set out to compile a list of about 2,000 of the best novels from the point of view of fiction readers in Ottawa. As to bibliographical helps, I used the A. L. A. catalogues, and a list published by the Wilson Co. of 2,000 titles selected for U.S. libraries; I did not use "Books that Count," or "Nelson's Standard Books" at all, these being superseded by "A guide to the best fiction in English," by E. A. Baker. The work was laborious. Alphabiting by authors, we worked letter by letter selecting with an emphasis on Canadian and English writers. Now that the work is practically finished we find we have selected in the neighborhood of 1,800 titles, and to our astonishment we found that between 400 and 500 of these were not in the Library, while of the others, where there should have been several copies, in many cases there was only one. On the other hand, of course, there were many novels in our library that would not find a place on such a selected list. The next step was to prepare order lists with a view to having in our library an adequate supply of the novels that we regard as the best. In a number of cases we find the novel is out of print and there may be some difficulty in securing it. In the end, however, we shall publish for the use of our patrons our lists of 1,800 of the best novels and we shall see that a sufficient number of these is always to be had in our library and that a fair number of the best of these will always be found in our branch libraries. Though this takes time and effort and may seem a round-about process, I cannot tell you any other way in which a librarian may assure himself that his library is the instrument for culture and enlightenment in his community that it should be.

If you are thus selecting books to build up your library, you will find gains in several respects. You will find your own grasp of books, their range and their possibilities widened, and so you will be more useful to your community; you will be more exacting in regard to current books; and even if the work is long and at times tedious, you will have the satisfaction of having rendered your readers the greatest possible service in the matter of book selection.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Carson's paper is along the same lines, and before there is any discussion of Mr. Sykes' paper I think we had better hear Mr. Carson.

C. R. CHARTERIS: I really think we should discuss these papers as they are read.

THE PRESIDENT: Shall we have discussion on Mr. Sykes' paper at once? (Yes, yes.)

MR. LOCKE: Let me say in regard to these papers, periodicals and books that Mr. Sykes has mentioned, any person here who is interested in those will find them down in the Reference Library. We have had them put out so as to supplement what Mr. Sykes has to say in case you want to look at these papers before you leave the building this morning.

REV. MR. LEE: I have listened with a great deal of pleasure and benefit to Mr. Sykes' paper. I have been impressed with what he said but not sufficiently impressed to alter our way of doing in Waterloo. We have a library there of about 10,000 volumes and visitors and readers are united in agreeing that we have a most excellent selection of books and we select our books in exactly the very opposite way that Mr. Sykes recommends. We have consignments sent to us and the Board exercise their judgment and we buy our books. We believe that seeing is believing and that sight is belief.

Now, I have been interested in what he has given us concerning the guides to the buying of books but I venture to say, sir, with the exception of the larger libraries these guides would not be of very great practical value. I was rather surprised that he did not mention the Globe. (Laughter.) I have great faith in the Globe. I was surprised that he did not refer us also to the Literary Digest, which gives a very excellent review of books and also Supplement to the New York Times. And then there is another work of very great use called the Bookman.

I venture to throw out these little suggestions expressing my very cordial sympathy with the paper.

MR. LOCKE: I would like to say that this is one of the most eminently practical papers that I have ever heard given in the O. L. A. (Hear, hear.) I speak now from the standpoint of one who has a great deal to do with ordering of books. All the books ordered for this library and branch libraries go through my hands, and I do not know how anybody could put together a more interesting group of bibliographical aids than what Mr. Sykes has done.

I want to take issue with what Mr. Lee has said about the books being purchased by the Board. I wonder what would happen in the City of Toronto if the books were purchased by the Board. I have the best Board in Canada.

VOICES: No, no.

MR. LOCKE: I think so. And yet what would happen if they were to purchase the books

REV. MR. LEE: What would happen if the Board did not purchase them? We have the best library in our whole vicinity.

MR. LOCKE: What happens now? I suppose it is all a matter of taste as the old woman said when she kissed the cow's tail. Just following out the papers of yesterday, when one gets a librarian one should have faith in the librarian; that person should be the librarian, and that person should have the responsibility. And do, for heaven's sake, give authority when you give responsibility! (Applause.) The meanest position in the world is responsibility without authority. (Hear, hear.) That is a position I would not hold for five minutes.

JUDGE HARDY: I am so filled with gratitude at the paper that has been read by Mr. Sykes that I think any criticism that I might have at all, and I have not any, would be completely overcome by my sense of gratitude for the very excellent paper which he has given us. I agree so largely with what Mr. Locke has said that it would be but repetition to practically repeat. Anyhow it is nothing but repetition to speak here after what Mr. Locke has much better said.

I can only say as regards the Waterloo Library that I envy Mr. Lee his Board. If they are, as he describes them, capable of having sent to them large con-

signments of books and are men of intellectual calibre and training and discrimination and education, then I must say that he has an unrivalled Board at Waterloo. I do not think that the Board at Brantford would pretend—I don't know of any other Board elsewhere except at Waterloo as far as I am able to understand—who would take upon themselves the work of book selection after the manner he has described. It is a work for an expert in the highest degree, and I think that Ottawa is to be congratulated, and I think this Association is to be congratulated, in having with us here to-day a paper presented by Mr. Sykes, eminently practical, a paper that shows such charming discrimination in the way in which he has given us the subject and one, I think, which must be of very, very lasting benefit.

I am only pleased to know that papers of that kind are to be published and printed so that we may have the opportunity and benefit of perusing them at our leisure and of getting lasting benefit from them. I think that the thanks of this meeting are very much due to Mr. Sykes. (Applause.)

MR. KERR: There is something to be said, though, for the other side and that is, that in buying books it is sometimes better that you should see the book, because if you buy it from a review, if you buy it from a list you do not see the binding and do not see the paper and these may be objectionable. All the books that are published have not good paper or good binding, and I think as librarians we ought to look at these things. We ought to buy books that will give reasonable satisfaction to the reader in the way of print and a reasonable satisfaction to the library as to the time they will last.

THE PRESIDENT: I would like Mr. Sykes to reply to Mr. Kerr.

MR. D. M. GRANT: I have listened with a great deal of interest to both Mr. Locke and Mr. Lee, and my impression is that they are both wrong. (Laughter.) I would like to add to that, they are both right. (Laughter.) The proper person to buy the books is the one who knows most about books. In Mr. Lee's library evidently the Board are the best qualified. In the Toronto library the opposite is the case. In our own library we fortunately have two members of the Board who devote, I think, more time to books than they do to their own business. Under such circumstances it would be a misfortune if we were to hand over the matter of book selection to our librarian, but the proper system is simply this: Get the person or persons who are the best qualified to make the selection. And further, there should be absolutely no question between who should purchase the books, the librarian or the Board. They should both have a hand in it.

MR. SWIFT: It seems to me if Blucher would come to the aid of Wellington we should have a Waterloo. (Laughter.)

MR. CASWELL: I am sure that Mr. Sykes has placed the Association under great obligation to him for his thoughtful paper. He had a wide field to cover and he had to be discriminative in that. He could not be exhaustive. The only criticism that I could make of the paper—at any rate what seemed to me a lack in it—was that it did not offer a complete guide to the selection of Canadian books. I notice that he made no reference whatever, so far as I noticed at any rate, to any of the Canadian newspapers or magazines that might be used as guides of Canadian books. A very comparatively small proportion of books published in Canada find publishers in the United States and Great Britain and yet those are books that our Canadian libraries should have.

I would like Mr. Sykes when he closes the discussion to refer briefly to what help he gets from the Canadian papers in the reviews of Canadian books. I know a great many of our reviews are worthless. I think some of the editors act on Sidney Smith's plan—an admirable plan for that sort of review—not to read the book for fear you should be prejudiced against it.

There are certain aids that I would like to have had: I thought Mr. Sykes might have mentioned possibly in the selection of Canadian books. One of them is Mr. McMurchy's *Hand Book of Canadian Literature*. It is a very brief affair I know, but when we have so little help along that line that might be worthy of mention and might be a help. Another publication that might have been mentioned is the *Review of Historical Publications*.

That is the only lack that struck me in Mr. Sykes' paper and I would like to hear from him briefly on this one question.

THE SECRETARY: Just one practical word I should like to say, keeping the publishers in mind. I am sure the publishers are glad to sell you whatever you insist on having. But I think it is only fair to say if you expect to select books from all the publishers in the world, you ought to give the bookseller, wholesaler, or whatever he may be, a reasonable amount of time to get them for you, because often he has to send to England for them or somewhere else, and if you expect him to get this book immediately it is going to add very considerably to the cost.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Sykes, will you reply to your critics.

W. J. SYKES: My critics have been so kind that I can only reply by thanking them for their kind and encouraging words.

In regard to the question of binding and paper, well one might say something on that but I would rather have a good book on poor paper than an indifferent book on good paper. (Laughter.) And then again, in a number of Guides, I know in this guide the *Library Book World*, there is some remark made about binding and paper in a number of cases. That whole question of library binding is a very difficult question and I do not know what the solution is. Notwithstanding that I do not see any reason to change my point of view on the question of binding and paper.

In regard to the librarian and members of the Board choosing books. I know that conditions vary a great deal and I am persuaded that in some cases, cases of smaller libraries, it is far better for certain members of the Board to choose the book than for the librarian. There are a great number of libraries in Ontario where the librarian is not at all skilled. She is merely a clerk who checks the giving out of the books.

MR. LOCKE: That ought not to be.

W. J. SYKES: It ought not to be? I know, and probably Dr. Locke knows, of libraries and boards—I am speaking of very small ones—in which it would be better for the library than the present system. That ought not to be and the sooner it is at an end the better.

In regard to Canadian Reviews, it is such dangerous ground I think I had better just confess my ignorance. There is an excellent bibliography of Canadian fiction published some years ago by Dr. Horning and Mr. Burpee, I think it is out of print now. It is a valuable book and it seems to me in a publication of Ontario Library Association some years ago there was a bibliography of Canadian fiction.

MR. LOCKE: Yes, and appears from time to time.

W. J. SYKES: I think in regard to Canadian books probably the very best thing we can do is to put our shoulders together as members of this Association and issue the best list of Canadian books in our own publications.

THE PRESIDENT: We have to bring this discussion to a close, and I will ask Mr. Carson to read his paper.

BOOK PURCHASING.

BY W. O. CARSON, LIBRARIAN, PUBLIC LIBRARY, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Mr. President and members of the Ontario Library Association, and visitors. The subject of book purchasing is an important one to all libraries, but of minor importance to that of book selection. The best economy that a library can exercise in book buying is to buy the right books. It is much better to pay high prices and buy the best books, than to buy unwise selections at the lowest prices. But we all want to buy the best books at the lowest prices, and in addition to this, we want the best service from our dealers.

Permit me to say a little word about the book fund. At the beginning of the year, and after the amount of money available for books has been determined, it is wise for the librarian or board to apportion roughly the book fund into the various classes of purchases such as: 1, New books, general literature; 2, New books, fiction; 3, New books, children's department; 4, Books other than current publications; 5, Replacements. This will serve as a guide for selection and purchase.

THE BOOK TRADE.

The books of general interest that are really published in Canada are few in number. The very few that are essentially Canadian publications are important to us because they are Canadian. But for the purpose of this discourse, we need not consider the Canadian publisher as an important part of the book trade. It is quite true that we find the names of Canadian firms in the imprints of a great many of the books we purchase, but practically all of them are imported either from Great Britain or the United States. A Canadian firm frequently makes arrangements with a publisher for a large number of copies of a book, for which the firm is granted a special price, the Canadian agency, and the privilege of having its imprint on the title-page.

Our Canadian dealers, then, may be divided into three classes: The wholesalers, the retailers, and the bargain and secondhand dealers. There are three classes of wholesalers: The local office or warehouse of an English or an American publisher; the wholesaler who sells the publications of a limited number of publishers, his own imprint appearing in some of the books; the general wholesaler who sells books bearing his own imprint and keeps for sale and collects the publications of practically all publishers. We have very few real booksellers in the retail trade now, but in every town and city we still have a bookstore. Apart from two or three bargain houses in Toronto, we have no important stores in Ontario where remainders and large numbers of important secondhand books may be purchased.

No association exists at the present time in the Canadian book trade for the purpose of dealing with prices and discounts, and our dealers are not bound by any form of agreement to maintain any scale of prices or discounts when dealing with libraries, and English and American publishers do not dictate the discounts that shall be allowed on their publications to Canadian libraries. I am fully satisfied that our Canadian libraries are purchasing their books for less money than are libraries of the same size in Great Britain and in the United States; I understand, that in those countries, associations have rules or "gentlemen's agreements" that limit the discounts on books sold to libraries.

PRICES AND DISCOUNTS.

There being no Canadian association to maintain uniform rates of discount—which discounts would be uniformly short if there were an association—the discounts vary considerably, and we must bear in mind that for many good reasons there must be variations in given classes of publications. The books sold through the Canadian trade may be divided into the following classes:

1. *Net books, general literature.* Before the introduction of the net book, everyone was able to obtain a discount on books, and libraries were often granted from 40 to 60 per cent. To meet these cuts, it became necessary to place the nominal or catalogue price of books at a high figure; when the net book was introduced, the discount to dealers was made short enough to insure the maintenance of catalogue prices to the public. It was expected that the list prices of net books would drop owing to the short discount, and that the actual price to the public would not increase to any extent; catalogue prices, however, have been pretty well maintained. I understand that the limited discounts allowed at first applied only within the year following publication, but at present, publishers are tending to keep the books at net prices while the sale lasts. Practically all newly copyrighted books nowadays are being published at net prices, and a number of publishers are revising their prices and making all of them net; Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Appleton, and Little, Brown adopted the plan on April the 1st of this year. The discounts that may be obtained by the largest number of Ontario libraries on books of this class is an average of about 15 per cent., they range from 10 to 20 per cent. The longer discount being allowed on special books on which especially favorable arrangements are made with the publisher by the dealer. One Canadian branch of a large publishing house claims to give 20 per cent. discount to all libraries on net books.

2. *Regular Books, general literature.* Books upon which the discount is subject to no special limitations. Many of the regular books are those on which the copyright has expired. The discounts on this class, to the average library, should be from 30 to 33 1-3 per cent. and sometimes more. Cheap reprints are subject to a very short discount.

3. *Educational, School, and many Scientific Books published at net prices.* There is little and sometimes no discount allowed on this class of books to the average library.

4. *Fiction.* The average Ontario library should get not less than 30 per cent. discount on new fiction. The works bearing the imprint of a Canadian firm and listed at \$1.25 should be purchased by the average and smallest libraries at 88 cents, and in exceptional cases as low as 85 cents. American publications listed at \$1.30, \$1.35, \$1.40, and \$1.50 should sell at prices ranging from 88 cents to \$1.05 according to the arrangement that the dealer can make with the publisher. English fiction listed at 6s. should be obtainable at from 88 cents to \$1.05—usually close to the latter figure.

5. *Juveniles.* The discounts vary from 20 to 40 per cent. on juvenile; it is impossible to classify them. Some juvenile books are sold at the same discount as fiction. This applies chiefly to the best juvenile fiction.

There are four or five libraries in the Province that get about ten per cent. better discounts than are obtained by other libraries, which is due to the four or five buying in larger quantities and also by reason of their orders being sent in better form and accompanied with all necessary data. I believe that the prices I have mentioned are reasonable and fair and that the libraries that are purchasing

at these rates have no reason to complain. It is to be regretted that a number of our libraries are not buying to the best advantage and it is to be hoped that they will buy where these discounts are obtainable and make the most of their already too slender incomes.

For the purpose of gaining exact information from some of our libraries about their experiences in book purchasing, a questionnaire was sent to twelve libraries; several questions were asked, and a list of twenty-six books was sent; each library was requested to answer the questions and mark in the prices that they paid for as many of the books as they had purchased with the names of the firms from whom the books were purchased and the editions received. Four of the libraries referred to expend more than \$2,500 a year on books, eight of them much less than that amount, and two of them were very small libraries.

One of the very small libraries receives discounts equal to those given to medium buyers. The other one sent its 1913 invoices to me and I found it to be paying almost retail prices. The eight medium buyers all received the best discounts on a few of the books that they marked on the list. Two of these libraries got the very best prices on the books they reported on, three did nearly as well, the other three paid very high prices for some books which brought their average high. On ten books that I selected from the list there was a difference of 27 per cent. between the lowest and highest prices paid by medium libraries.

According to the books marked on the list, the four large buyers are buying at close prices; in some instances the lowest prices paid by them were no lower than those paid by the medium buyers, but they all got the closest price or near to it on nearly every title. Some of the larger buyers submitted different prices paid for some of the books. The copies that were purchased first cost the most. When a work of fiction or other popular book is ordered before or at the time of publication, a short discount is all that will be allowed if the dealer makes no arrangements for a large purchase. This accounts for the high price on the first order. Subsequent orders are often sent in after the dealer has made his best terms with the publisher, which results in a lower price to the library.

ECONOMICAL BUYING.

New Books. Our best buyers do not order entirely from one house. Most of them give the largest share of their business to one firm, and order occasionally from publishers' Canadian branches, and a small portion is divided among a number of dealers. Two of the larger buyers purchase a large number of books through an English collector. While the prices are no better than those obtainable in Canada, they claim to get more efficient service than from Canadian dealers. With one exception, the experience of the libraries written to was that they receive no better discounts from publishers than from dealers. The exception was the Toronto Public Library. Mr. Locke frequently purchases a large number of copies of a single title, and his yearly business with certain publishers is large enough to entitle him to special consideration.

When a list of books is selected for purchase, it represents the publications of several publishers, and a very few by any of them; for this reason it is wise to place orders with firms accustomed to doing a general library business. Speaking generally, the general wholesalers give discounts equal to the best obtainable. Canadian branches of publishers and wholesalers who sell the publications of a limited number of publishers frequently send out representatives who call on the libraries, which offers a library a splendid opportunity for the examination of books. This class of dealers should be patronized when it is found of advantage to do so, but in no case should such a firm be made a library's principal dealer.

One library corresponded with is dealing on favorable terms with its local retail bookseller, the discounts they receive are equal to the best obtained by medium buyers, but practically all of the unreasonably high prices that were paid for the books marked on the list were charged by retailers. One danger in promising a retailer a large proportion of one's business is that he usually draws a commission from publishers' Canadian branches and special wholesalers on books sold to the library through their travellers. The principle of patronizing local dealers is a commendable one, but with our small incomes we can hardly act as public benefactors, except in one way. A retail bookseller who charges his local library 27 per cent. more for books than he can purchase them elsewhere is not a good citizen and should be boycotted. One small library expended \$93.00 on books last year; the same books could have been purchased for \$70.00. Their book fund should have bought from twenty to twenty-five books more than it did for the patrons of the library. "The greatest good to the greatest number," is the motto that should govern the library book purchaser.

There are several series in which new books of a high order may be purchased at very low prices. The following are worthy of note: The Home University Library. Williams & Norgate; The Cambridge Manuals of Science, Cambridge University Press; The People's Books, Jack. Everyman's Library is a good example of the several series in which reprints of the classics and many of the standard authors may be obtained. The re-inforced binding in which the Home University Library may be purchased, and the quarter pig-skin binding in which Everyman's may be obtained can be especially recommended for public library use.

As a guide for purchasing well known books that are issued in several editions, the American Library Association recommends "List of editions selected for economy in bookbuying" by LeRoy Jeffers, sold by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago, at 25 cents. The pamphlet contains a list of about 500 titles. It must be remembered that lists such as this one soon get out of date.

The problem of purchasing new books is a vastly complicated one, and I have found that the way to buy new books to the best advantage is to ascertain the best discounts obtainable and demand them from all dealers, and complain whenever a book is invoiced too high.

Bargain houses. A good method of saving on book buying is through the purchase of little used books and remainders; bargain houses sell books of this kind at from one-third to one-half the list prices. I have always found it advantageous to purchase in this way, especially for strengthening departments. We never purchase an expensive work that has been on the market for, say, a year or more, without first asking for a quotation from a dealer in remainders and little used books. The bargain house can be recommended particularly for illustrated works of travel and art, biographies, and reference books. The following is a list of bargain houses that have been patronized and found satisfactory by Ontario libraries; all of them issue catalogues:

Albert Britnell, 263-265 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

It is to be regretted that more of our libraries are unacquainted with this house. Approval books are sent out freely.

The Times Book Club, 376-384 Oxford St., London, W., England.

Secondhand books that have been circulated a short time by the club may be purchased at very low prices.

Mudie's Select Library, 30-34 New Oxford St., London, W.C., England.

For books that have been used in Mudie's circulating library.
Edw. G. Allen & Son, 13-14 Grape St., Shaftesbury Ave., London, W.C., England.

Henry Glover, 114 Leadenhall St., London, E.C., England.
Good for remainders.

W. H. Smith & Son, 186 Strand, London, W.C., England.

For little used books.

McDevitt-Wilson Company, 30 Church St., New York.

Remainders and secondhand books.

H. R. Huntting Company, Springfield, Mass.

Remainders and secondhand books.

Cadmus Book Shop, 150 W. 34th St., New York.

Union Library Association, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

Himebaugh, Brown Company, 415 Fifth Ave., New York.

Books in Special Bindings. For supplying replacements and duplicates, no firm can compare with the Cedric Chivers Company of Bath, England, and the Chivers Book Binding Company of 911-913 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. We have had experience with the incomparable bindings of the firm and have found that they bind books once-for-all, and that for books for which the demand is great, it is economical to get them in Chivers binding. I can recommend this binding particularly for standard works, and reference books that are likely to be subjected to hard usage. We purchased our Encyclopædia Britannica and the Oxford Dictionary in Chivers binding and I assure you that it is a great comfort to feel that these books will not have to be withdrawn for repairs for many years to come.

Service. The questionnaire asked for information regarding dealers and prices and whether the libraries have any understanding with dealers as to discounts; whether they had any complaints to make against dealers; what data was given with book orders, and whether they owned the standard trade bibliographies. Several dealers were asked what complaints they had to make against the libraries.

A number of the libraries declared that certain wholesalers are slow in procuring some books that are easy to obtain, and that they are careless in reporting about books that can not be delivered within a reasonable time, and that they are apt to forget books that are hard to procure. One librarian writes, "When I want a book in a hurry, I always send to the publisher, even though it may cost more. The matter of 25 cents on a book is a mere bagatelle, if by getting it immediately you can accommodate a reader." The dealers claim that these statements are unfair and say that delay is frequently due to the libraries not giving detailed information as to the books wanted. Some complaints were made from libraries about the dealers sending too many books on approval, and of delay in sending corrected invoices after returns had been made from approval lots. Four of the libraries had no complaints to make, although one or two of them had every reason to complain of the short discounts they were receiving. There were no complaints made against Canadian warehouses of English publishers. These houses sell only their own publications and require nothing more than the slightest data about books wanted.

Firms doing a general wholesale book business should give attention to these complaints of service by improving their office methods and by giving closer attention to library orders. The discounts that they give our libraries compare more than favorably with other dealers, the library business is becoming more important from year to year, and it is a great convenience for libraries to deal with firms who

can fill orders from all publishing houses. It will undoubtedly be advantageous to both the libraries and the general wholesale firms to remedy the faults mentioned.

The larger buyers send complete data with their orders, but the smaller ones should endeavor to give the dealer more details than they do. If book orders lack necessary information, the dealer is compelled to consult his catalogues and supply it, at a cost of time and money, and consequent delay in filling orders. Good discounts and prompt service can not be expected unless the dealer is put to a minimum of trouble. The new books ordered by small buyers are well known to dealers and cause them no trouble; it is the books other than of current publication, and books that are not of the popular class that require to be ordered with complete data. Very small buyers are hardly justified in going to the expense of keeping a set of trade bibliographies, as the gain affected by their use would not be equal to the cost of the works.

TRADE CATALOGUES.

For ordinary purchasing an elaborate bibliographical library is unnecessary. The following would serve as a good working set:

English. 1, Reference Catalogue of Current Literature, published by Whitaker about every four years at \$5.00 plus about \$1.00 for carriage; 2, The English Catalogue of Books published yearly by Sampson, Low, at 6 shillings; 3, The Publishers' Circular (weekly), published by the Publishers' Circular, Ltd., 19 Adam St., Adelphi, Strand, London, W.C.; the price is about \$3.20 a year.

American. 1, United States Catalogue of Books, in print January 1st., 1912, published by the H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, New York, about every five or six years; the price is from \$30.00 to \$36.00 according to the size of the library purchasing it; 2, Annual Volumes of the Cumulative Book Index, to date, published by the H. W. Wilson Co.; 3, The Cumulative Book Index, a bi-monthly, cumulative publication; the subscription price, which includes the annual catalogue, is about \$6.00.

It would cost an average of \$6.50 a year to keep up-to-date in English, and about \$12.00 for American catalogues.

There is no co-operative Canadian trade catalogue.

ORDERING BOOKS.

Book orders should give the name of the author, the title, the edition if important, the number of volumes if more than one, the publisher, the data of publication, and the list price. The initials of the author should always be given; the author's first given name and other initials, if any, is preferable to initials only.

A copy of the order letter should be kept, and an order-card should be made for each book ordered. The cards sold by the Library Bureau are used by a number of libraries; if these are found too expensive, plain cards will answer the purpose. The cards should show the particulars concerning the books ordered. Some libraries mark, in addition to the list prices, the prices they expect to pay for the books, so that at any time they may be able to determine the amount of their outstanding orders.

When books are received the order-cards should be removed from the cabinet and compared with the books to see if the right ones have been received; the invoice prices should be compared with the list prices, and if satisfactory they can be entered on the cards. The invoice should then be checked, and the price, source, and data of invoice marked in pencil on the fly-leaf of each book for accession data.

The order-cards may then be filed among the cards "books received." Some libraries use the order-cards as a shelf-list.

It is a matter of congratulation that we occupy such a unique position toward the book trade, and it is to be hoped that our libraries will all make the best of their opportunities for purchasing books at reasonable prices. The subject lends itself to discussion and I welcome questions and criticism.

THE PRESIDENT: This paper now of Mr. Carson is before you. Is there any criticism on that paper?

MR. KERR: How long will it be before we get to read these? If we had these things in our hands in reasonable time we could make some use of it.

THE SECRETARY: About June this year.

THE PRESIDENT: Any other questions in regard to this paper?

W. J. SYKES: I appreciate very much the amount of work and the careful study that Mr. Carson has put on this paper. During the past year I have done a great deal of correspondence with jobbers and wholesale houses in the United States and London, England, as well as Canadian houses, just merely for our own satisfaction in regard to this matter and the result of that is I know what a complicated and difficult question Mr. Carson had to deal with. One of the questions that is most difficult and most important is this: How can the small library that spends about \$100 a year and that selects its books from the different publishers in England, United States and Canada, order to the best advantage? I know that is a question that our small libraries of the Eastern Institute want to have answered.

MR. JONES (Ridgetown): That is a question that came before our library because that is just about the amount that we are able to spend each year on books, and several methods have been tried; distribution of the order amongst different booksellers and houses. We found considerable difficulty in that method. And we have undertaken now to make our choices and to put them all into one list, and we send them to one house and we give them the opportunity to go into the question of supplying us pretty thoroughly. We have had most excellent satisfaction on that plan; whereas before it was a good deal of trial and difficulty, as perhaps Inspector Nursey will know from the correspondence I had with him. We have one house we are dealing with and they have given us splendid satisfaction in getting the books for us.

A DELEGATE: What discounts do you get?

MR. JONES: I have been listening to this paper to-day; we have been getting the maximum discounts that you mention.

MATTHEW S. DUDGEON: I feel like congratulating Canada. I have been going over with Mr. Carson the question of discount. On our side we have some very rigid agreements between publishers. For example, on net books it is impossible to get more than 10 per cent. discount. A book, for example, \$1.35 net recent fiction within the first year we will have to pay \$1.35 less 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.—say \$1.21; a book you get, I suppose, between 80c. and 90c. And on English publications we have to pay on the same rate and you get still less. I think you have an opportunity and I may emphasize the desirability of your taking advantage of it. We have had meetings and passed resolutions and almost everything else trying to get through around or over some of these discounts and we cannot do it. It seems to me it ought to be driven home upon you as long as these discounts are available it is a very high duty upon you to study them carefully in order to get those 20 or 30 extra books that Mr. Carson mentions.

In the matter of book selection we, of course, have preached over on our side the gospel of A. L. A. Book List, which comes out monthly and which carefully

omits anything we should not get. We have preached the doctrine that anything that is not in there is not fit to buy so far as our side is concerned. Our librarians feel—well, it is pretty near a cardinal sin to buy a book that is not in the A. L. A. Book List.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any Customs duties to be paid on books imported for library work in the United States.

MATTHEW S. DUDGEON: If accompanied by affidavit that they are to be used solely for library purposes, they will admit them free of duty. The distressing thing to me is that you can come to our American publisher and get a book for 20c. less than we can buy from that same publisher. I am glad you can do it.

MISS AHERN: I think Mr. Dudgeon has said about all I want to say about it. I don't know that I am telling something I ought not to. There is a connection between the publisher and bookseller. The bookseller says, "I would love to give you that discount but you know those publishers won't let me." And then the publishers say, "Why, that bookseller can give you any discount he wants." But it is an actual fact that books that are published in the United States and sold to the library at 10 per cent. discount net can be shipped to England and book bought from the English booksellers and landed down in our library cheaper than some of the publishers at home. I don't know how that is. It is not a trust and it is not in restraint of trade. Far be it! (Laughter.)

There was one point in Mr. Carson's paper—the gentleman who spoke about choosing the one bookseller I think has solved the problem for the small library. I question the feasibility of a large library doing that sort of thing, but if a library has only \$100 to buy books you will find it very much better, after you have shopped awhile, to settle down on some one person, be it publisher or bookseller, to serve the library so long as he does it faithfully and honestly, because you become acquainted with the one who handles the books. The one who handles the books becomes acquainted with your problems; he is very anxious to get in your good favor. But remember, there is nobody, not even a librarian so far as I have been able to find, who is in business for his health. (Laughter.) It takes money to look over these publishers' lists; it takes time, which is money, to go over your list and see what has been sent to you last year, and what will suit you this year as his personal knowledge of you would seem to indicate. I would advise you very strongly to make the personal acquaintance of your bookseller just as soon as you can. Because while we can all write very nice letters, and particularly if we want to get something out of somebody for as little money as possible, it is a very good thing to look the man in the face when he is telling you that he would like to give you that discount but the publishers won't allow it under any consideration.

I would advise you as far as you can to get the publishers' catalogues to see just how they talk about things they are going to sell. You can tell a great deal just from casual reading, and you can sift the wheat from the chaff.

THE PRESIDENT: I think we will have to bring this discussion to a close. These papers will be referred to the Printing Committee and will appear in the minutes. I think the papers given us this morning are the very best papers I have heard in the Association. (Applause.)

I am pleased to report to you that we have reached the highwater mark of membership in this Association: 191 delegates have registered. (Applause.)

We will now have Mr. Hardy's paper: The Library Situation in Ontario: What May be Done in Organized Effort.

W. O. Carson takes the chair.

THE LIBRARY SITUATION IN ONTARIO: WHAT MAY BE DONE IN ORGANIZED EFFORT.

E. A. HARDY.

Almost thirty-five years ago my mother gave me a dollar for a birthday present, which dollar was spent that very day on a membership ticket in the Mechanics' Institute, as our public libraries used to be called. Livingstone's "Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi," and another large volume of South African travels were my first two books. If I read no more African travel for some time, please remember that I was only a public school boy at that time. Such was my first connection, however, with the public library system of this Province.

Twenty years ago, as a young High School teacher, I had the honor of being chosen a member of the Lindsay Public Library and its Secretary. Conscious of a profound ignorance of library methods, I at once began some investigations as to how libraries ought to be managed. Two men, I thought, could help me. One was Dr. James Bain of the Toronto Public Library, whose presence in his library was familiar to me in my college days, though I had not known him personally. The other was Mr. William Tytler, of Guelph, in whose Collegiate Institute I had spent some time as teacher-in-training and who was, I knew, interested in the Guelph Library. Both those gentlemen replied most encouragingly to various communications and the second stage of my official connection with the public library movement was under way.

For six years I worked away in Lindsay, striving to enlarge my acquaintance with library methods and Ontario library workers and then came the Montreal meeting of the Ontario Library Association. There was the golden opportunity to meet the leaders in the work, an opportunity realized by several of the Ontario libraries, and so we found ourselves at Montreal and caught the spirit of that memorable gathering, and out of that enthusiasm in the hearts of the Canadian contingent grew the Ontario Library Association. So began the third stage of my relation to the work.

At the first meeting of the Ontario Library Association it was my privilege to read a paper entitled "An Outline Programme of the Work of the O. L. A." I wish to state here the five main points of that paper (published in full in Public Libraries, July, 1901).

I. Assistance to Libraries.

(1) In the selection of books by quarterly bulletins, and special bibliographies, etc.

(2) In the introduction of modern library methods of charging systems, binding, shelving, etc.

(3) In classification and cataloguing, by scientific classification and cataloguing.

(4) In the training of librarians, by a library school study course, etc.

(5) In the use and collection of periodicals.

(6) In co-operation by interloans.

(7) In the matter of public documents.

II. Assistance to the General Public.

(1) By stimulating general interest in public libraries.

(2) By issuing special bibliographies, e.g., on Technical Education.

(3) By publishing a Canadian bibliography.

(4) In regard to local history.

III. Assistance to Schools.

IV. Assistance to Sunday Schools.

Fourteen years of co-operation among the Ontario Library workers has witnessed a remarkable library development in this Province, as the President has told you in his annual address. Most of the things indicated in that "outline programme" of 1900, have come to pass, and yesterday and to-day this vigorous Association has been taking stock of its present position and problems, and has been greatly encouraged thereby. The story compares favorably with any similar story in the library world.

PERSPECTIVE.

And now shall we look into the future again, trying to forecast what development we might and should make, in say the next ten or fifteen years. Let us state it briefly under three main headings.

I. DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL EFFICIENCY.—You have heard men and women from all parts of the Province, from libraries large and small, discuss finances, administration and books. It is yours to put these suggestions into operation, so that for every dollar spent you have that dollar's full value in books and equipment, and your Board and your staff give that intelligent and purposeful service that makes the library an efficiently organized and conducted branch of the municipal machinery. You should do more; your library is not at high power efficiency until you have recognized the many distinct classes in the community and made a study of each class and a real effort to serve each class; until you have discovered all the resources in your community in men and money and donations of all possible kinds and utilized all these very freely, so that the library is the active, intellectual and social centre of your people; until by constant publicity you have made the service of the library know to every man, woman and child, and all understand that it is their institution and you are there to serve all alike without distinction of age, race, creed or color, to serve them intelligently and to serve them gladly.

To attain this high efficiency, each library must be familiar with the methods of modern library economy, book selection and purchase, classifying, cataloguing, book charging, repairing, binding, reference work, juvenile work, publicity and all the other phases, and these methods must be used in the library spirit of service to the community. To see our 400 Ontario libraries become such efficient libraries is a goal worth working for. Can we make it in the next decade?

II. CO-OPERATION.—The experience of the library world for the past 60 years has shown that co-operation is the key to success. The story is too familiar to repeat here. What can co-operation do for us in the future? Many things, surely, of which a few may be noted.

(a) A survey of our library resources should be made, showing us their location, resources and deficiencies. We have at least the following libraries in Ontario:

- 384 Public Libraries.
- 4,500 Public and Separate School Libraries.
- 148 High School Libraries.
- 129 Continuation School Libraries.
- 50 Law Libraries.
- 4,000 Sunday School Libraries.
- 20 College Libraries.
- 25 Private Secondary School Libraries.

Special libraries of many kinds and many private libraries, containing many thousands of valuable books.

A survey would discover the location and the contents of these libraries and would be the first step towards making them accessible. Such a survey would need to be thoroughly and accurately done and would cost considerable money, but it would seem to be the first step to any large measure of co-operation.

(b) Centralized bureaus of information in which would be kept on file the statement of the location and contents of all the libraries accessible in their area. Any worker in that area could find from the central office just what material was available and where and under what conditions it could be had. It is quite within the mark to say that our Ontario towns and cities contain many thousands of valuable works locked up in private or semi-private libraries and rarely used that could be of great service to serious students, if their whereabouts were only known. The central bureau would serve not only as a source of such information, but as a medium for circulating these books, assuming the responsibility for their safety and due return.

(c) A system of inter-loans, both within the areas as mentioned and between the areas. This would be a natural development of the central offices in each area.

(d) Supervision of this co-operation. This is the crux of the whole scheme. Like the survey it means money and skill, but it is absolutely essential to any comprehensive and successful scheme. The discussion of this phase of the matter will be taken up in connection with the third division of my subject.

(e) Development of O.L.A. to include many other kinds of libraries, e.g., special libraries, authors, and a publicity campaign.

III. EXTENSION.—Perhaps this is the division of the subject that seems most pressing and most practical just now. The Inspector of Public Libraries in his last two reports has taken great care in working out the exact situation as to the territory in Ontario at present supplied with libraries and that still unoccupied. Comparing his report of 1913 with the report of the Minister of Education for 1912, the following statement is obtained:

All our 18 cities have free libraries except Kingston, which has an association library. In our 275 (more or less) towns and villages, we have about 200 libraries. In our 550 (more or less) townships, a little over 300 have libraries within their borders, but 213 townships have no public library privileges at all. That is to say, we have about 75 towns and villages still without public libraries, and 213 townships. Eight of the towns are among our larger towns and five of them have high schools.

Here then, is the first phase of our extension work, and what are we, as an association, going to do about it? Fortunately the Inspector of Public Libraries is endeavoring already to revive the dead or dormant libraries in some of these places, but most of them are virgin soil. They are just as truly in need of good books as the rest of us, and they need our help.

The report of the Legal Committee recommends one practical step, viz., the extension of the provisions of the Public Libraries Act to provide for the formation of 250 township libraries. We may be able to assist in putting that clause into operation in our counties.

The adequate solution of this problem lies, however, in the working out of a county library system. The municipal unit is too small in many cases to furnish the resources and the spirit to establish and maintain a library. A larger

area must be taken as the unit, and the county is that area. A county library system, with its central library, acting in co-operation with the local libraries, revealed by the survey mentioned earlier, establishing branches, and deposit stations, and utilizing book wagons and the parcel post to reach the remotest parts would cover the whole ground. It must, of course, observe the autonomy of the local municipalities, but it must link them all up in a co-operative scheme so that the public money is expended for every part of the public.

Such a scheme would provide openings for about 50 county librarians in the Province, and these positions would be sufficiently worth while in opportunity and remuneration to attract men and women of high educational and technical qualifications. Such a system would greatly elevate the importance of the library profession throughout the whole county.

How shall these three desired ends be accomplished, local efficiency, co-operation, extension? They are certainly not easy of attainment, but they are worth while, and they can be attained as the past successes have been by a continuation of voluntary effort on the part of library workers and increased legislative grants. Neither one of these is itself sufficient, but the past is full of encouragement as to the possibilities of the combination. We have been especially fortunate in Ontario in uniting librarian and trustee in the effort to promote library development. There has been a constant recognition that the task belonged as much to the one as to the other and that the trustee needed to put his energies into the business quite as much as the librarian. Possibly our association has been unusual in this respect, but it has been a profitable union. To tackle our greater problems before us will demand the help of every man and woman interested in library work, but we have them by the thousands. Our 400 library boards mean at least 2,500 library trustees in Ontario; hundreds of these are officially linked up with the organized movement as delegates to this association, or officers in the local institutes. Let us wake up the other hundreds and this combined energy ought to be good for a great forward movement.

Can the legislature be induced to meet us? The recital of their good deeds for libraries in the past eighty years almost makes one think they will not be unsympathetic. Demonstrate the need and the possibility of our proposals and the legislature will be ready to listen to us. The appointment of representatives of the Department of Agriculture in each county in Ontario is a first class procedure. We can surely plead with the Minister of Education as effectively as those interested in the development of agriculture have pleaded with the Minister of Agriculture, and I believe we shall find an attentive and sympathetic hearing at all times.

Is it too much to hope that in ten or fifteen years we shall have a complete and comprehensive library system for Ontario, reaching the remotest hamlet and outpost as well as the populous city and bringing the cheer of good books everywhere? If fifteen years hence we are to cross the Atlantic in aeroplane Pullmans in 15 hours, surely our dream of bringing the book to the reader everywhere is a worthy one and destined to be a reality.

VICE-PRESIDENT: Dr. Hardy's paper is now open for discussion.

MR. SWIFT: Under the head of co-operation Mr. Hardy spoke about establishing a central bureau containing catalogues of all libraries of Ontario. That may be a dream for Ontario but in connection with the work for the blind in Great Britain that already has been done. Last summer a catalogue was completed which contained the title, the owner, the place of deposit, the number of volumes of every work in embossed print in the British Isles, making, therefore, every work available

for a blind person of the Kingdom. If that can be done for the blind it certainly can be done for the sight.

W. H. ARISON: I would just like to say a word in appreciation of the practicable suggestions contained in the paper this morning. I had some occasion to examine into the possibilities of library extension at the request of the Inspector of Libraries a year ago and I became very much interested in the subject. The suggestions made by Mr. Hardy, in connection with those made by the speakers preceding him, are excellent, because first, the extension or establishment of county central bureau and extension of library work by county system would be a practical means for carrying out many of the suggestions which Mr. Sykes has made in the Book Selection. I can see that there is a great possibility further of practical means of economy. A great many of the small libraries throughout the country have not a great deal of money to expend in books and it is necessary, and it certainly would be a great advantage for them to purchase books to the best possible advantage. By having a central system organized in this way you can easily see a system of purchasing at the best advantage would be established.

C. A. BYAM: There is just one thought I would like to leave with this meeting. That is, what are we going to do with those communities that are springing upon the frontiers of our Province? It is my fortune to come from one of those frontier towns, and away to the north of us there are twenty to thirty new communities springing up each year. These communities require libraries just the same as older places, and the sooner they get the libraries the better for the community. I have already gone to considerable personal expense to institute two libraries and to resuscitate a library which has not sufficient strength to live, but I think some recommendation should come from this association to place a man in charge there for a certain length of time to go over and cultivate the ground and set down a small library in each of those new small towns, or at least give instructions so that they will be supported.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: I think that class of work is being done at the present time in Wisconsin?

M. S. DUDGEON: Yes. Our territory is somewhat limited. We watch the opportune moment and send in speakers; that is, to towns which have the population and tax-bearing ability to put in a public library. Miss Stearns, whom you all know, is our booster, practically devoting all her time to either reviving dead libraries or establishing new libraries. She is of course a wonderfully inspiring speaker, and goes into a town and jolts them pretty badly about it. We have a regular lot of campaign material which we get published in the newspapers. We have this feeling that you must cultivate the soil. You must get the people to want a library and appreciate a library before you put it in. If you simply take a library and plant it down, they will look at it and do not know what to do. Let them get a little hungry for it and then fetch them the library, and then after they are started we send someone to instruct some person in the rudiments of library technique, and of course we keep watch of them. All of these new libraries we loan books to; loan two or three hundred books sometimes for the first few months or years. I think there is no patent way of inaugurating libraries. You have to study the situation and conduct them to a certain point; got to get them ready for it and then you have got to push them awhile. That is our system. It has worked out rather well, and yet we have towns that ought to have libraries. There is a possibility, and I think there are some cases in Wisconsin, where a library has been put into a town where it ought not to be put; that is, the town

is so poor they cannot support it. Better for us to continue as a travelling library. That occasionally happens, but very seldom.

VICE-PRESIDENT: Do you send someone there on your own initiative, or do you wait until they ask you to send someone

M. S. DUDGEON: We generally get an invitation, but sometimes it is an induced invitation (Laughter.)

MISS AIERN: I think there is a good deal more in the note of complaint from the frontier than probably we get at the first glimpse of it. We want to remember—I presume you are far enough east not to suffer as some of us who have lived a good deal further west have—that these people going into the frontier places are generally people who have enjoyed educational advantages and finer things of life in the community from which they came. Evidently have gone out to better their material condition and have not been able always to take those things with them. It seems to me a finer thing could not be done than the vast idea set forth by your Secretary of the Ontario Library Association of the county library. It would be a good work if you would push this idea of county library for Ontario and take care of these new communities and those growing hamlets before they get into the indifferent state of some of the older communities that have been a long time without books. I believe in finding books for all the community—for the farmers, for the workmen, for the business man, for the housewife and the children and all the rest of them. I feel this thing of having a central reservoir somewhere in touch with the outer community is really a very valuable thing. I am sorry we did not work it up sooner on our side.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Caswell, are you ready with your resolutions?

MR. CASWELL: I perhaps owe an apology to the meeting for not having the Report ready at its proper time. I wished to have it typed so that the President and Secretary might have copies.

(Reads Report.)

I would move that the report be received and considered clause by clause.

MR. CARSON: I second the motion. (Carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: The first clause.

MR. CASWELL: The first clause needs no recommendation, and makes no commendation. It is merely a criticism of the Executive. Possibly the Executive may be able to explain that more has been done than appears on the surface.

THE SECRETARY: I would like to say something about this as a matter of information. The need of further assistance in the work of public libraries was provided for in Mr. Gurd's paper. He was to have taken that matter up and, as I said in giving what he said yesterday in a brief way, that was the way in which we were going to deal with the matter. We had provided for that.

The application to the Customs Department for removal of the duty on gummed cloth for binding repairs—that is absolutely and entirely my own fault. I did not do it. The only explanation is, I was too busy.

The placing on the programme in this year's convention of a model Story Hour. The Executive considered that at considerable length, and felt, in view of the nature of its programme and what we wanted to cover, better to let that stand over until next year. We thought it would come in better.

The submission of a vote at each of the Library Institutes on the advisability of organizing a National Library. That was done and submitted to every one of the fifteen Institutes and the reports of these Institutes are all given in the Library Institute Committee's Report.

The question of establishing a journal devoted to the interests and work of the Public Libraries; nothing has been done. The Executive has not considered it yet, but will, I have no doubt, this year.

MR. CASWELL: The committee thought this: that it is easy to make resolutions—and perhaps we require fewer Resolutions and more resolution sometimes—what we thought was this: It is easy to pass Resolutions in the Convention, but unless they are followed up it is just so much waste time, and it was probably to emphasize the necessity or to spur the Executive on to take a deeper interest in the Resolutions that we were to present at this meeting.

That first Resolution, as it makes no recommendation, requires no resolution for its adoption.

But taking the second clause, and perhaps better take up the sections of that. I do not think it would be necessary I should repeat, unless you wish it, the clause regarding that objectionable enactment, Amendment to the Public Libraries Act. I think you are all ready to vote on that. I would move its adoption.

MR. JONES: I second that. (Carried.)

THE SECRETARY: We must not put ourselves on record of passing a Resolution of something that is not so. Take the Lindsay Public Library Board, which I know very well. There is by a statutory arrangement there a board of ten members. The Libraries Act as amended would put three school teachers on that board. Now, how can you say that putting three school teachers on that Board would give the school teachers complete control of a Board of ten? I submit it is not an accurate statement of the fact, and you have got to remember that this Resolution refers to every kind of library in the Province. I would suggest that you substitute for the word "complete," "give them too much control," or something like that, in order to meet the actual facts of the case.

MR. CASWELL: In answer to the Secretary's objection I would simply say this: that that clause gives to boards the power of naming a larger representation on the Public Library Board than they now have the power of giving, as well as saying that certain of their representatives should be teachers. So that practically, potentially, it gives the Boards of Education the control of the public library system of this Province. So that I do not think it a misstatement of facts, and yet I am not averse at all to altering it to "so as to give them preponderating control or preponderating influence," whatever you wish.

MR. W. O. CARSON: I think the term there "restricting the freedom of the Board" expresses the whole thing. Our idea is expressed entirely in that one clause.

MR. D. M. GRANT: It is all right as it is.

THE PRESIDENT: I think it would be just as well not to take a vote on that clause at all. The thing is dead and we will never hear another word about it. No use putting ourselves on record of having done anything with it.

THE SECRETARY: I would move that the clause read this way, striking out the words "so as to give them." (Reads.)

W. O. CARSON: I would second Mr. Hardy's amendment.

D. WILLIAMS: I might say that it is not exactly perhaps legislation, but it is in the Statutes of 1913 that the clause be subject to the assent of the Lieutenant Governor.

Now, in regard to what the Secretary says, the fact is that we do give the Boards of Education absolute control of every Board in this Province. If you have ten members you give them six. I would leave the Resolution the way it is.

MR. CASWELL: I would offer a motion that the clause be adopted with the elimination of the last two words.

THE PRESIDENT: That would have to be amendment to amendment, unless you strike those words out and bring it in as first motion.

MR. CASWELL: The resolution to adopt ought to be the first and other the amendment. You are willing to make yours the amendment of my motion?

THE SECRETARY: Yes.

MR. CASWELL: I would move the adoption.

THE PRESIDENT: Just with the words "Statute Books" struck out at the end?

MR. CASWELL: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: And then amendment to that that the words "complete control" be struck out.

A DELEGATE: Yes.

MR. CASWELL: How would it be to put the word "practically" control?

THE SECRETARY: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Just change the word "complete" to practically. Is that satisfactory?

MR. HARDY: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: There has been an agreement between the mover and seconder of the amendment that the clause will do as it is with the change of "complete" to "practically." Then there is no amendment. (Carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: Section (b) Legal Committee.

MR. W. O. CARSON: I move that it be adopted in its entirety.

MR. W. J. SYKES: I second that. (Carried.)

MR. CASWELL: I move the adoption of Section (c).

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Nursey is here and we would like to hear from him.

INSPECTOR NURSEY: Since we met last the Government has very kindly given me the services of a more efficient, better-equipped official than I had the last time I was here. For eight months I was short an official on the staff who left; he was transferred to another department. Since then, however, his place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Sinclair, who is in the hall to-day, who is a very efficient, ex-school teacher, University graduate and good book man, so that in that sense the staff in the office has been greatly strengthened. The number has not been increased, but we are a stronger crowd and so I am better off to-day than I was last year. There is lots of room; I have room in the office for half a dozen good men as there is always an abundance of work to be done. We fall, we feel, short of what may be sometimes expected of us. But I have nothing whatever to do with the Resolution. I am supposed to keep quiet and silent on all these subjects and listen.

MR. CASWELL: The idea in the mind of this Committee was this: That it would be an advantage to Mr. Nursey and to the libraries if an expert librarian—a library expert, a man experienced in the work, were to divide with Mr. Nursey the visiting of the libraries; a man who could, as he does, give inspiration as well as information.

INSPECTOR NURSEY: I may say that the gentleman I referred to just now has already started on just such work as you are referring to. He has made a short round of inspection. We know the primary object of the inspection of public libraries is to inspect. The inspection has not been as complete as it should be,

and now we have a greater opportunity of visiting certain outlying points. This makes it easier for me. I do not mean to say at all that my staff is complete. I am placed in a rather peculiar position: I must not reflect upon the condition of things, and we could yet do with another well qualified, competent man, but the situation has been improved since we last met.

THE PRESIDENT: Will you please answer this question? Do you or do you not want his assistance?

INSPECTOR NURSEY: I want half a dozen.

MR. CASWELL: I move its adoption. (Seconded and carried.)

MR. CASWELL: Clause (d). I move the adoption of that clause.

THE SECRETARY: I second it. (Carried.)

MR. CASWELL: The next clause (e) expressing the thanks of the Association to our distinguished visitors and to the members of the Association who contributed the papers. I move the adoption of that clause.

W. J. SYKES: I second it. (Carried.)

MR. CASWELL: Clause (f) is the routine clause of thanks to the Library Board of Toronto for offering the building for the use of the Association.

THE SECRETARY: I do not think that that should be merely routine. I certainly think that the Chief Librarian and his staff of the Toronto Public Library have done a very great deal to make this the finest convention we have ever had in this Province. It has been in my heart yesterday and to-day to say this word, because I know Mr. Locke and his staff put their heart into this work to make this the finest convention.

MR. S. C. SWIFT: In behalf of the blind of this Dominion I take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Locke and Mr. Caswell of the Toronto Library Board for giving our library free quarters in the Annette Street branch of the library. It has been the means of practically making our library. Until we got these quarters we were confined to a little place where nobody ever heard of us, and consequently our difficulties were immensely increased. Together with the kind co-operation of Mr. Nursey and the Toronto Library Board we have made a success, and I wish to add my thanks to that.

MR. CASWELL: It was a great pleasure to the Public Library Board to give quarters in that library to this particular work and to hand over to them the books that we had.

The last clause must not be interpreted as one intimating that our Committee want to be continued perpetually in office, but it was the thought that the Resolution Committee that is appointed to do its work at the Convention has very little time to consider resolutions, and we thought if a committee could be appointed the year before and have the year in which to consider and formulate resolutions and have the resolutions passed by the different Library Institutes submitted to us for consideration, that when the Association meets we could have something pretty carefully digested and thought out.

I move the adoption of the clause. (Seconded and carried.)

MR. CASWELL: I move the adoption of the Report as a whole.

W. J. SYKES: I second the adoption. (Carried.)

MR. CASWELL: It was discussed that we tender a resolution to Dr. Charteris in regard to the very sad personal bereavement that came to him during last year but we thought, perhaps, if a resolution of that kind were inserted in the Report it might, unless we remembered every member of the Association who might happen to be bereaved during the year, lead to invidious distinctions and we thought per-

haps it might be better to leave it out. But I am sure that Dr. Charteris will accept this expression as coming not only from our Committee but from every individual member of the Association to whom he has endeared himself during the years of our co-operation in this work of our very keen sympathy with him in the very sad loss that he has suffered.

Motion moved and seconded that meeting close.

The meeting ended with the singing of God Save the King.
